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# The Japan Times

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61st Year No. 20,922 © (日刊) TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1957 ★★★★★ TEN Yen

## Japan-U.S. A-Industry Meet Slated May 13-17

The first joint Japan-U.S. atomic industrial conference will be held in Tokyo from May 13 to 14 and in Osaka and Nagoya on May 17.

The Tokyo conference, under the joint sponsorship of the Japan Atomic Energy Industrial Forum and the U.S. Atomic Industrial Forum, will take place at the Sankei Hall in Otemachi.

Japan will be represented at the conference by delegates of industrial companies who are members of the Japan Atomic Energy Industrial Forum.

The United States will send Chairman Alfred Iddles of the Atomic Industrial Forum, former Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Gordon Dean and leading figures in American atomic industrial circles as well as atomic energy experts.

Forty-three observers from various Southeast Asian nations will also attend the gathering.

The conference is significantly viewed by Japanese industrial circles because Japan is planning shortly to start generation of atomic power with the import of power reactors.

The conference will be presided over by two chairmen—one each from Japan and the U.S.

The Japanese chairman will be Atsushi Oya, vice-president of the Japan Atomic Energy Industrial Forum.

The U.S. chairman will be Walter L. Cisler, president of Detroit Edison and former president of the U.S. Atomic Industrial Forum.

The conference will get under way with an opening ceremony at the Sankei Hall at 9 a.m. which will hear addresses by Oya and Cisler.

Former State Minister Tatsunosuke Takasaki and Japan Atomic Energy Commission member Ichiro Ishikawa will make speeches—the former on demand and supply of energy in the Far East and Japan and the latter on peaceful utilization of atomic energy in Japan.

Conference participants will open discussions on atomic power generation, utilization of isotopes for industry, education of atomic energy scientists, atomic reactors and other issues concerning atomic energy development.

The discussions will be also held May 14 and on the morning of May 15 before the conference is closed in the afternoon.

After the conference, American participants will hold talks with Prime Minister Kishi, Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Koichi Uda and leaders of economic circles as well as scientists.

The list of atomic energy experts who will attend the forthcoming conference includes top names in the world of nuclear science.

From the United States, besides Iddes, Dean and Cisler, Dr. Henry DeWolf Smyth, president of the American Physical Society and former AEC official will attend.

Australia is sending Prof. Harry Messel, University of Sydney, and James N. Kirby, chairman of the Nuclear Research Foundation, University of Sydney.

Burma's chief representative will be Dr. Freedy Ba Hli, acting director of the Union of Burma's Atomic Energy Center.

Prof. C. J. Eliezer, dean of the faculty of science of the University of Ceylon, will represent Ceylon.

Dr. Amando Clemente, chairman of the National Economic Council for the Philippines, will come from Manila.

And Dr. S. M. Li, Minister of Education of the Nationalist Chinese Government, will represent Nationalist China.

In addition to the joint conference, a Japan-U.S. atomic energy industry exhibition will be held at the Shirokiya Department Store in Tokyo from May 12 to 19, and at the Sogo Department Store in Osaka from May 24 to 31 with Japanese and American industrial firms participating.

*Active Trading Started*

## Fair Drawing Crowds

DAIRY PRINCESS AND TOKYO GOVERNOR—Governor Seiichiro Yasui of Tokyo exchanged greetings with Miss Shari Lewis, 1957 American Dairy Princess, at the opening of the 27-nation Japan International Trade Fair which got under way Sunday.

Some 40,000 persons visited the 1957 Japan International Trade Fair during the first two days and active dealings have already gotten under way.

A total of 251 foreign buyers filed registration at the fair office at the Harumi exhibition site on the opening day. About 3,000 are expected to file during the 15-day exhibition—a third more than last year, when the fair was held in Osaka. A neat-looking buyers' club is established on one corner of the Harumi fair ground for the convenience of the businessmen from abroad.

Rapid industrial and technological advancement is a commanding theme at the current fair, with various kinds of industrial machines and tools sharing about 60 per cent of the entire exhibits.

America's industrial exhibits which includes color TV, electronic cooking and atomic reactor models, drew large Japanese crowds, while Japanese machine tools and chemical products caught the eyes of foreign visitors.

The fair was opened Sunday morning in a ceremony at the Harumi fair ground attended by some 1,000 Japanese and foreign dignitaries.

Governor Selichiro Yasui of Tokyo, who is the chairman of the JITF Commission, the sponsoring organization of the fair, welcomed the first day visitors in his opening address.

Jonkheer O. Reuchlin

Prime Minister Kishi's message was read by his proxy. The Prime Minister said:

"I am convinced that this year's Japan International Trade Fair in Tokyo will contribute more than ever toward the improvement of living standards and the enhancement of prosperity everywhere as well as to the promotion of Japan's friendly relations with all nations."

Dutch Ambassador Jonkheer O. Reuchlin delivered a congratulatory speech in behalf of the Tokyo diplomatic corps. He pointed out the great role the international fairs in Japan have been playing since the first one in 1954 and said:

"It can fairly be said that the trade fair far from being only a window into the outside world also is a window through which the outer world can look at Japan and get acquainted with the Japanese people and with their life and their problems.

A congratulatory message from Lucien Chatin, president of the Union of International Fairs, was also read at the function.

Among the attendants of the ceremony were: U.S. Ambassador Douglas MacArthur II, Russian Ambassador Ivan Tevosyan, German Ambassador Dr. Hans Kroll, Italian Ambassador Marquis Cristoforo Fracassi, Ceylonese Ambassador Sir Susanta de Fonseka, Cambodian Ambassador Gen. Nhiek Tioulong, Austrian Minister Dr. Franz Helmut Leitner, and Portuguese Minister Dr. Emilio Patricio.

The setting up of the fair ground at Harumi is far better done than the previous one in 1955, observers noted. Pavilions and other buildings are described as much better designed. Also, the open spaces have been landscaped with colorful flower beds and ponds.

## Ceasefire Is Agreed Upon By Warring Latin States

MANAGUA (AP)—Nicaragua and Honduras agreed Sunday night to a ceasefire in their border conflict.

The agreement, negotiated by a peace mission of the Organization of American States (OAS), was held up several hours by unconfirmed reports of a new Honduran attack against a Nicaraguan town.

President Luis Somoza finally signed. The agreement became effective upon word that the Honduran governing junta had also signed.

Honduras and Nicaragua agreed to "refrain from any activity including troop advances susceptible of aggravating the situation."

The OAS committee of five ambassadors has four days to present a plan for withdrawal of troops from the frontier. The agreement specified that "measures are to be taken without prejudice" to legitimate "territorial rights."

The agreements were negotiated with the OAS committee. Ricardo Arias of Panama, its chairman, signed with President Somoza. The group will go to Tegucigalpa Monday for a formal signing ceremony there.

Reports of continued fighting inside Nicaragua remained unconfirmed and orders to send reinforcements to the area were later countermanded. One report told of an attack on the village of Yalaguina, about 18 miles inside undisputed Nicaraguan territory, but the Government apparently decided it was a false alarm.

## USSR to Repatriate 100 Japanese Soon

The Foreign Office announced yesterday that the Soviet Union had notified Japan that it will shortly repatriate about 100 more Japanese nationals.

The Soviet representation was made to Counsellor Kinya Niizeki of the Japanese Embassy in Moscow by Deputy Chief Kapitsa of the Far East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry on May 3.

Kapitsa notified Niizeki that the repatriation will be carried out late in May, and that the Soviets are now working on a list of additional Japanese nationals to be repatriated, whose number is expected to total about 100.

Niizeki was also notified that the port of embarkation will be Holmsk in Sakhalin.

The number of Japanese nationals whose repatriation has already been decided total 371, of which 146 are Koreans married to Japanese citizens.

# U.S. Tells Japan Tests Must Go On in Absence Of A-Control Accord

AT GEIHINKAN RECEPTION—Eugene Black (center), president of the World Bank was honored at a reception given by Prime Minister Kishi (right) at the Geihinkan last night. At left is Tatsunosuke Takasaki, Liberal-Democratic member of the House of Representatives.

## Renews Pledge to Keep Radiation at Safe Levels

U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles deciared in the first official American reply to Japan's repeated appeals against nuclear tests that the United States is obliged to develop and refine its nuclear weapons in the absence of an effective agreement on the control of fissionable materials, it was announced here yesterday.

The Foreign Office yesterday released the text of the Dulles reply, dated April 27. In it Dulles said:

"International agreement to abandon tests without adequate safeguards would involve a reliance upon the good intentions of certain nations who, by their record of past action, do not warrant such reliance."

The statement referred to the communique at the end of the recent Bermuda conference of President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Macmillan, in which the two Western powers pledged to conduct tests "only in such a manner as will keep radiation from rising to more than a small fraction of the levels that might be hazardous."

That pledge, the statement ended, "is hereby renewed to the Government and people of Japan."

The note was handed Japanese Charge d'Affaires Takezo Shimoda in Washington April 27. It came in reply to the House of Councillors resolution calling for a ban on nuclear weapons, which was transmitted to the U.S. Government through the Japanese Embassy March 20.

The full text of the reply follows:

"The Government of the United States is deeply and urgently concerned with the problem of safeguarded control and reduction of armaments, including nuclear weapons. To this end, the United States is now engaged in detailed negotiations through the United Nations Disarmament Subcommittee with representatives of Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the USSR, and has introduced important new proposals for consideration by this body.

"A vital element of these proposals is directed toward limiting and eventually eliminating all nuclear weapons testing when adequately inspected controls over future production of fissionable materials and beginnings in the reduction of existing stockpiles of such materials have been achieved.

"As a first step, the United States has endorsed the proposed resolution on advance registration and limited international observation of tests co-sponsored by the Governments of Japan, Canada and Norway in the recent discussions of the United Nations General Assembly. This endorsement was reaffirmed in the communique issued following the recent talks at Bermuda. The United States shares the hope of the Government of Japan that such measures may serve as an opening step toward wider and more effective measures to reduce the nuclear threat as a whole.

"The United States will continue its active search for effective means of bringing about control of this threat. It reaffirms its belief that an effective system of safeguards and controls can be established. This goal has thus far not been achieved, however, because the USSR has been unwilling to accept the safeguards essential for its fulfillment.

"In the absence of an effec-

Continued on Page 2 Col. 8

## *World Bank May Extend Impact Loans to Japan*

Eugene Black, president of the World Bank said yesterday he will be willing to discuss the issues of extension of impact loans to Japan by his bank if the Japanese Government desires to hold talks on the matter.

Black met the press at the airport following his arrival via JAL to Tokyo yesterday morning.

He lauded the advance made by Japan's economy recently and said that he plans to make a careful observation of the situation in the country during his sojourn in order to obtain a knowledge of problems faced by Japan.

Since Japan is able to produce capital goods necessary for modernization of its industries, he said that he will be willing to hold talks on impact loans if the Japanese Government so desires.

As to the question of easing conditions attached to World Bank loans to make them more elastic, he said that two factors must be considered first before they could be carried out.

One is whether the country obtaining the credit will be able to return the funds lent and the other the enterprise to which the loan was extended will succeed.

If the two factors could be met, he believed that the conditions could be eased.

He revealed that his bank intends to talk with the Japanese Government on the issue of lending Japan's yen investments in the bank to third countries.

Black is accompanied by his wife; Martin M. Rosen, director of Far East Operations, and Richard Quandt, Loan Officer.

Among the Japanese officials at the airport to greet Black were Finance Minister Hayato Ikeda, Governor Masamichi Yamagiwa of the Bank of Japan and former Finance Minister Hisato Ichimada.

In the afternoon, the Black group paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Kishi at his official residence.

Black told Kishi that his bank intends to extend loans by placing emphasis on the development of Southeast Asia. Kishi reportedly agreed with views expressed by Black.

Black and his party are slated to remain in Japan until May 17.

Besides meeting with Government and business leaders, he is also scheduled to visit the Kansai area, including Kyoto and Nara.

**May Accept 'Conditionally'**

The Finance Ministry intends to reach a conclusion by this weekend on the World Bank's proposal for the unconditional lending of Japan's yen investments in the bank to third countries.

Ministry sources said Japan would accept the World Bank's request "on certain conditions," although the proposed extension of all yen investments in the bank to third countries without case-by-case consultations would be difficult.

They said that should the bank agree to supply dollar loans to Japan to an amount equal to yen loans given out

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

## Japanese Protest Soviet Navy Action

Japanese Ambassador to Moscow Suemitsu Kadowaki lodged a protest with the Soviet Government last Saturday against Soviet intervention in Japanese fishing operations off the Soviet Maritime Province, the Foreign Office formally announced yesterday afternoon.

The protest, made to Soviet First Foreign Vice-Minister V. V. Kuznetsov, concerned the case in which Japanese fishing boats operating off the Maritime Province were ordered to withdraw by a Soviet warship on April 24.

The Foreign Office announcement said that Kuznetsov had promised a reply to the protest after investigation.

Kuznetsov said that the Soviet Government had no intention of harming relations between the two countries over fishing issues, the announcement said.

According to the announcement, the Soviet side thought that the Soviet Naval authorities were sensitive because the area in which the incident had occurred, was within Russia's "closed waters."

## Italy Gov't Expected To Resign

ROME (INS) — Authoritative sources said they expected the entire Government of Italian Premier Antonio Segni to resign Monday.

The sources said the resignations would be a tactical move aimed at forming a government composed solely of Christian Democrats.

This crisis was brought about partly by stepped-up criticism of Foreign Minister Gaetino Martino.

Martino is considered pro-West, but he has been accused of refusing to accept the U.S. invitation for Italy to play a more active role in the Middle East and Africa.

Vice-Premier Giuseppe Saragat recommended Sunday night that he and the other three Right-Wing Socialist ministers leave the Government.

Following this, Segni reportedly decided to give President Giovanni Gronchi his Cabinet's resignation in the hope of leading a new government that would include only members of his own party, the Christian Democrat Party.

Segni's present Government took office on July 6, 1955.

Saragat's proposal, meantime, was seen as a plan designed to woo Left-Wing Socialists back into the Social Democratic fold.

The proposal, it was said, stemmed from a plan advanced by British Labor Party leader Hugh Gaitskell.

## *Cho Says Japan Did Not Respond To Rhee's Appeal*

SEOUL (AP) — Foreign Minister Cho Chung Whan said Monday Japan has failed to respond to President Syngman Rhee's recent call for normalizing relations "at the earliest possible moment" to fight communism. He said he also welcomed reports received here that "American diplomatic and military officials in Tokyo feel a definite share in the failure to bring Japan and Korea together for a joint anti-Communist effort." Cho said the Japanese Government and people had welcomed Rhee's statement although they had ignored part of its meaning: "That it is most unwise . . . to pursue only selfish purposes in the face of the imminent danger from the common enemy of international communism."

## Indonesian Riots Greet Voroshilov

JAKARTA (Kyodo-UP)—Anti-Communists battled with police and tore down red signs at the State Palace to protest the arrival of Soviet President Klementi Voroshilov Monday on an official State visit.

According to eye-witnesses a crowd of about 1,000 began ripping down pictures of Voroshilov the moment the Soviet visitor and Indonesian President Sukarno entered the State Palace from the airport.

The crowd threw stones and their shoes at police guarding the palace and shouted "Go home, go home."

Voroshilov is here on a 13-day State visit.

Police fired tear gas into the crowd. The demonstrators also pounded with their fists on the sides of the diplomatic and official cars travelling in caravan from the airport. One eye-witness said a demonstrator tried to grasp a Sten gun from a policeman.

Military police and army reinforcements were rushed to the scene to restore order.

The incidents marred the flowers-and-pageant ceremony at the airport when the 76-year-old visitor was greeted with dozens of bouquets by specially-selected Indonesian men and women dressed in the national costumes of the sprawling island republic.

## Russia Tells Bonn to Ban A-Weapons

**BONN (AP)—A spokesman for Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said Monday it is "out of the question for Adenauer to renounce atomic weapons, as proposed in a weekend Soviet note."**

BONN (INS)—Russia Sunday called on West Germany to declare she will not arm her forces with nuclear weapons nor allow foreign forces in West Germany to have such weapons.

The request was made in a letter from Soviet Ambassador to Bonn, A. Smirnov, sent to West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in reply to a letter from Adenauer.

Adenauer's letter had complained of an earlier Soviet note which was described by West German Government sources as "a massive threat."

The latest Soviet note said that Germany's atomic armament policy had increased the dangers of atomic war.

### Riots Rock Town In Southeast Poland

WARSAW (Kyodo-UP) — Crowds stormed a militia post in the southeast Polish town of Jaroslaw after Polish military police arrested a drunken soldier, the newspaper Sztandar Mlodych (Banner of Youth) reported Monday.

Date of the incident was not given.

The paper said troops fired tear gas into the crowd and arrested six persons.

### Diem Lands in Honolulu On Way to Washington

HONOLULU (AP)—President Ngo Dinh Diem of Vietnam arrived here at 4:27 p.m. Sunday on his way to Washington for a State visit.

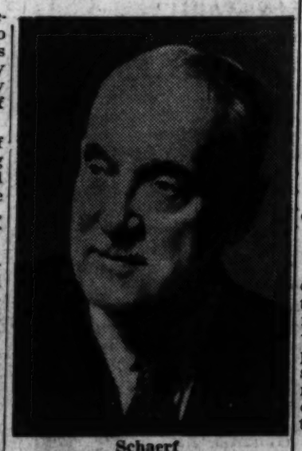
## Socialist Schaerf Voted New Austrian President

VIENNA (AP)—Socialist Vice-Chancellor Adolf Schaerf, who Sunday was elected Austria's new President, pledged Monday that he would rise above party politics and "be the President of all the people."

Schaerf won by just short of 100,000 votes over Dr. Wolfgang Denk, a conservative-backed surgeon, in a quiet election. The total poll was just over 4,500,000, with Schaerf getting 51.1 per cent.

There was one slight embarrassment for 67-year-old Schaerf, who is a staunch anti-Communist. The small but noisy Austrian Communist Party claimed that its votes had put Schaerf in office. Schaerf did not solicit the Reds' votes but they campaigned for him in order to defeat the "bourgeois reactionary" Dr. Denk.

The Communist-controlled Czechoslovak Radio quickly picked up this theme and claimed that the Austrian Communists had shown the way for "Austrian voters to give a clear



Schaerf

answer to the domestic reaction and vote for a man who would preserve Austria's neutrality and campaign for an international ban on atomic weapons."

## Syria's Pro-Egyptian Leftists Win 3 New Parliament Seats

DAMASCUS (AP) — Syria's pro-Egyptian left beat down the challenge of a new anti-Communist coalition Sunday and won three new seats in Parliament.

Leftist Government-backed candidates scored victories in three important by-elections marked by a light turnout of voters and bitter charges of political foul play. All three seats previously were held by right-wingers now jailed on charges of trying to overthrow the Government.

In Damascus, victory went to a handsome young man of 32 who campaigned on a platform of all-out support for Egypt and all-out condemnation of the Eisenhower Doctrine.

The vote was 20,929 for leftist Riad El Maliki to 18,457 for right winger Mustafa Sibai, leader of the Moslem Brotherhood in Syria and Jordan. Sibai focused his campaign attack on communism—but also opposed the Eisenhower Doctrine or other ties with the West.

In Homs, Jamal Kalaleeb defeated Said Tellaway, publisher of the independent newspaper Alfayha. With four precincts uncounted Kalaleeb was about 2,000 votes ahead and Tellaway backers conceded defeat.

In Suweida, capital of the tough Djebel Druze area, leftist Sayah Abou Asali beat his rightist opponent Sitan Nassr 3,671 votes to 2,160.

## Announcement

The Japan Times is sponsoring a special evening of Noh at the Suidobashi Noh Hall to be held on May 17 from 7 p.m. The program is planned especially to provide an opportunity for resident foreigners as well as International Trade Fair visitors to see and appreciate Japan's classic Noh drama and its companion kyogen farce.

Included on the program will be the striking Noh dance number, "Shakkyo," traditional "shishi-mai" or lion dance in one of its most elaborate and polished forms. Kyogen farce "Boh-shibari" and two "shimai" dances taken from the Noh plays "Hagoromo" and "Funabenkei" will also be presented. Opening the program will be the experimental Noh Play "Resurrection of Christ" which is an attempt to merge the classic Japanese Noh form with a non-Japanese theme.

All seats are reserved. Tickets will be on sale at The Japan Times Head Office from 9 a.m. today. "A" seats (380 available) are priced at ¥600, "B" seats (365 available) at ¥350 each. Please make your reservations early.

Reservations by phone may be made by calling 59-5310.

THE JAPAN TIMES

## 36 Pages Today

**A Special Feature**

**International Trade Fair Supplement**

# Gen. Hayashi Starts Tour, Sees Sandys

LONDON (AP)—Lt. Gen. Keizo Hayashi, Chief of Japan's Joint Staff Council, lunched Monday with Britain's Defense Minister Duncan Sandys.

It was the general's first engagement in a 10-day visit during which he will be shown some of Britain's defense forces in action.

There was no indication, however, that he would see any of the guided missiles units which have become the cornerstone of Britain's new Defense setup.

After the luncheon Hayashi had appointments at the War Office, the Air Ministry and the Admiralty for brief meetings with service chiefs.

Tuesday and Wednesday the Royal Air Force plans to show him over two of its biggest home bases—the bomber base at Honiton and the fighter station at Odiham. Both are in the south of England.

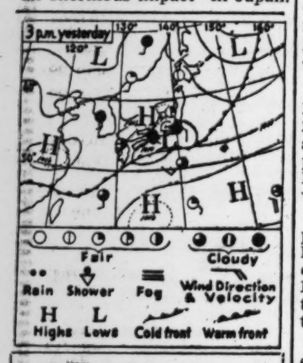
Thursday and Friday Hayashi will spend with the British army.

Next week the general will take a look at the naval base at Chatham, on the southern bank of the Thames estuary, and will inspect the Naval College at Greenwich, London. He is due to leave for Paris on May 16.

Hayashi was the subject of a feature article in the liberal News-Chronicle.

It said he "looks more like a senior civil servant than a top-ranking general."

The article said the British Government's recent White Paper on defense, in which it outlined the reorganization of Britain's forces to cut costs and fit the H-bomb age, has made "an enormous impact" in Japan.




## The Weather

Tokyo Area—Today: Cloudy, later fair with N.E. winds. Light rain in the morning and at night. Tomorrow: Cloudy, later fair with N. winds. Yesterday's temperatures: Max. 62.6 F. Min. 58.3 F. Minimum humidity: 71 per cent.

Tuesday, May 7
(Lunar Calendar, April 8)

Sunrise—4:44 a.m. Sunset—6:32 p.m. Moonrise—11:21 a.m. Moonset—12:02 a.m. High tide—10 a.m. Low tide—4:10 a.m., 4:45 p.m.

## Israeli Independence

Prince Mikasa was greeted by Israeli Minister Joseph Isaac Linton at a reception held at the Korinkaku Mansion last night to celebrate the Independence Day of Israel.

# Princess-Pianist Romance Not Over

LONDON (INS)—The bumpy course of true love may still lead to a happy ending for beautiful Princess Margaretha of Sweden and a young British jazz pianist.

A Swedish palace spokesman confirmed Sunday night that the royal family had rejected Robin Douglas-Home as a suitor for the Princess.

The 25-year-old nephew of the Earl of Home had asked for the 23-year-old Margaretha's hand in a letter to the palace. The couple met while Margaretha was in London from January to March visiting friends.

Her grandfather, King Gustav, personally issued the order for her to return home. She obeyed, but Robin did not give up. He dispatched his letter but was told he was not good enough for the princess.

The romance first was disclosed Sunday by the London Sunday Express. It later was confirmed in Stockholm by a palace spokesman, Count Reinhold von Essen, Master of the Household of Princess Sibylla, Margaretha's mother.

Count von Essen granted a telephone interview with the London Daily Sketch in which he said:

"The King merely asked her to wait a year or two till the young man proved himself worthy of her."

# Israel Bares Teeth On Freedom Day

TEL AVIV (AP)—Israel celebrated her ninth independence day Monday with the biggest display of military strength in her short history.

All branches of the armed forces paraded through Tel Aviv along a five mile route. Prominent in line of march was booty captured from the Egyptians in last autumns Sinai war, including Soviet T-34 tanks and American Shermans.

**The Emperor yesterday sent a cable of felicitations to President Itzhak Ben-Zvi of Israel on the occasion of the country's independence day.**

Half a million Israelis—close to one third of the nation's population—converged on Tel Aviv to witness the two-hour spectacle.

The armed forces put on parade some new equipment never before displayed in public. This included a French 105-mm self-propelled gun mounted on tanks, and a 30-mm ani-aircraft gun.

Detachments of girls in Israel's army, air force and tiny navy were also in the parade, but the biggest applause was for the paratroopers, many of whom jumped in the initial stage of the Sinai invasion.

Lowflying French Mystere jet fighters flew overhead as the air force also put on show.

Premier Ben-Gurion watched the review from the center of the reviewing platform. He was flanked by President Itzhak Ben-Zvi and Maj. Gen. Moshe Dayan, Israeli Chief of Staff.

# USSR Picks Kuzmin for Gosplan Head

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Government Saturday named Josif Josifovich Kuzmin, a relatively unknown accountant, to head the Gosplan, top economic planning job in the country.

It also named him first deputy premier on a par with such veterans of the Soviet Government as former Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov and only one rank below Premier Bulganin.

Gosplan is the state commission for long-range economic planning which has been charged with a sweeping overhaul of Soviet economy aiming at increased efficiency through decentralization.

The announcement came practically on the eve of a special session of the Supreme Soviet opening in the Kremlin Tuesday. Main business of the session will be Communist party boss Khrushchev's revolutionary plan to decentralize Soviet economy and industry.

## Majali Named Head Of Jordanian Army

AMMAN (AP)—The Bedouin general who helped King Hussein put down last month's political unrest has been appointed head of the Jordanian Army.

The King confirmed Sunday night Maj. Gen. Habes Majali as Chief of Staff, the post he took on an acting basis after two other commanders deserted.

## Huston Arrives

Veteran Hollywood film director John Huston, who made "Moby Dick," "Moulin Rouge" and other pictures, arrived in Tokyo Sunday noon aboard a JAL plane from Hollywood with scenario writer Charles Grason. They will stay in Japan for two weeks to make survey of location sites for their next production "The Townsend Harris Story."

## Reception for German Community

German Ambassador Dr. Hans Kroll and Mrs. Kroll were the hosts at a reception for the German community of the Tokyo-Yokohama area yesterday. About 300 guests, among them leading members of the Japanese-German Society and a number of German businessmen visiting Japan to attend the International Trade Fair, were present at the function in the new residence of the German Ambassador. Left to right: Mrs. Kroll; Mrs. Ichiro Kiyose; Kroll, and former Education Minister Kiyose.

## U.K. Claims Czechs Plotted 'Spy' Scene

LONDON (Kyodo-UP)—Britain charged Sunday that Czech police posed the British and American air attaches in Prague before a carefully arranged background of military equipment after arresting them on charges of spying Friday.

The Czech police rolled the equipment into position when the two officers were held by Red police after losing their way near the town of Milovice, a protest note said. When they took photographs it was arranged to look as though the attaches were spying on military installations, the note said.

The attaches, Briton Col. Cedric Masterman and U.S. Col. Daniel Tebero, were released by the Communists a few hours later. Czechoslovakia formally protested to Britain and the United States Saturday against their alleged "spying."

# WORLD BANK

Continued From Page 1

from Japan's investments, the proposal would be acceptable.

Japan has invested in the World Bank $45 million in yen or 18 per cent of the bank's investment quota for this country totaling $250 million. Of this amount, the Government agreed to the lending of $5 million in February, last year. A decision on the matter of extending another $5 million will be made soon after consultations are held with World Bank President Eugene Black who arrived in Tokyo today.

Finance Ministry sources feared if the remaining yen investments totaling $35 million were given out to third countries and used for the import of goods from Japan by the recipient nations, Japan's foreign currency receipts would suffer a decline.

The World Bank's proposal was received by the Government last Friday. According to World Bank authorities, all funds in investment quotas filled through the member nations' own currency should be lent to third countries without prior consultation.

## Premier Returns Here From Mie-Yamaguchi Tour

Prime Minister Kishi returned to Tokyo by plane yesterday afternoon from a tour of Mie where he paid homage to the Grand Shrines of Ise. He also visited his native town in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

## Bolshoi Ballet Due Here at End of Aug.

LONDON (AP)—A group of performers from the Bolshoi Ballet Company will visit Japan at the end of August, Moscow Radio announced Saturday.

The group was invited by the Japanese Association of Friends of Art and the newspaper Yomiuri.

Among the artists will be the noted dancer, Olga Lepeshinskaya, as well as Tikhomirnova, Sangovich, Preobrazhensky, Farmaniants, Radunsky, Timofeyeva, Chadarain and others.

The conductor of the Bolshoi Theater, G. Rozhdestvensky, will accompany the dancers.

The group, appearing in Tokyo and Osaka, will perform excerpts from Swan Lake, Coppelia, Walpurgis Night, from Gounod's Faust, and other ballets.

## Stalin's Peace Prize Now Lenin's: Moscow

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Union's international peace award will be known hereafter as the Lenin Peace Prize—not the Stalin Peace Prize.

The Supreme Soviet announced the decision Saturday in another manifestation of the campaign of downgrading Stalin's memory.

# OBITUARIES

**LORD EBURY**

CHELTENHAM, England (AP)—Lord Ebury, 43, was killed Sunday while competing in an owners' club national hill climb competition.

Lord Ebury's car, a Jaguar, hit a bank and overturned. He died instantly.

**OSCAR B. BACH**

NEW YORK (AP)—Oscar B. Bach, born in Germany, considered one of this country's foremost sculptors, died Sunday. He was 72.

# U.S. REPLY

Continued From Page 1

tive agreement regarding the control and disposition of fissionable materials, the United States is obliged, in the interests of free world security, to use portions of its fissionable materials to develop and refine its nuclear weapons as the chief deterrent to aggression and war. International agreement to abandon tests without adequate safeguards would involve a reliance upon the good intentions of certain nations who, by their record of past action, do not warrant such reliance.

The United States, under the leadership of President Eisenhower, has taken the lead in promoting the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

It also has been instrumental in promoting scientific studies in this field. In this regard, the United States is cooperating fully with the Scientific Committee of the United Nations, of which Japan is a member, in seeking to pool and disseminate data on the effect of increasing radiation on human health.

"The United States has supported independent studies which have concluded that the present rate of atomic weapons testing has not raised worldwide radiation to biologically dangerous levels.

"At the recent Bermuda conference, the United States pledged itself publicly to conduct testing only in such a manner as will keep world radiation from rising to more than a small fraction of the levels that might be hazardous. That pledge is hereby renewed to the Government and people of Japan."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# Asian Students Host Orphans

About 20 Asian students in Japan affiliated with the Youth Association of Asia held a garden party for 45 orphans of the Shakujii Gakuen last Friday at the Murayama Reservoir. In this photo taken of the party by one of the Asian students, "Kamishibai" or Japanese paper slide shows are being presented to the orphans.

# 10 Fishers Feared To Have Perished

KUSHIRO (Kyodo) — Fears were expressed yesterday morning that the 10 crew members of a tuna fishing boat from Hokkaido may have perished.

Maritime Safety Agency officials in Kushiro received an SOS from the vessel around midnight Sunday. The ship, disabled in a storm, had been operating about 270 miles southeast of Kushiro.

The ill-fated boat was the Kintoku Maru No. 10, a 19-ton vessel from Akeshi.

The patrol boat Daito was dispatched to the rescue of the ship yesterday morning.

YOKOHAMA (Kyodo)—A fishing boat with 21 men aboard was reported to have sunk early Sunday in stormy weather at a point some 60 miles east of Hachijo Island, south of Tokyo.

All men aboard the ship were rescued by three other fishing boats nearby.

Reports received by the Maritime Safety Agency, however, said that one of the 21 men died later.

The vessel was identified as the Naka Maru No. 1 of Tokyo, which was operating from Misaki Port in Kanagawa Prefecture.

## Soviet Patrol Helps Japanese Fishing Boat

OTARU (Kyodo)—A Soviet patrol boat helped a Japanese fishing boat free itself when its propellor became ensnared in a net, a report from the Wakkanai Maritime Safety Agency said yesterday.

It said the 14-ton Chokyu Maru No. 8 was fishing for herring near Sakhalin about 32 miles from Cape Notoro Sunday when its screw got caught in the net.

A Soviet patrol found the boat in trouble and transferred two Russians aboard to help disentangle the net.

The report reaching the first Maritime Safety Agency said the boat was freed in about two hours with the aid of the Russians.

## Empress Felicitates Midwives' Association

The Empress gave words of felicitation and encouragement to some 2,500 midwives assembled at the Hibiya Public Hall yesterday afternoon to mark the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Japan Midwives Association. Two hundred and

## 8 Out of 12 Teachers Now Released in Saga

With the release of four persons Sunday, eight have been freed out of a total of 12 school teachers held in Saga Prefecture on suspicion of organizing or instigating a recent leave-taking strike action by local teachers.

The arrests led to protests from the General Council of Japan Labor Unions (Sohyo) and Socialists.

The Saga teachers are struggling against a reduction in personnel.

The reluctance of the Saga district court to admit their detention has complicated the matter.

Those released Sunday included a former vice-chairman of the prefectural teachers union chapter.

## Yoko Matsuoka Returns From PEN Club Meet

Miss Yoko Matsuoka, secretary-general of the Japan PEN Club, said last night upon her return from London that some 150 persons including world-renowned writers and playwrights will attend the 29th meeting of the International PEN Club in Tokyo in September.

# Stork Comes to Palace Swans

Papa and Mama Swans sat for their first family portrait with their new offspring at the Imperial Palace Moat in Tokyo yesterday. The charming scene drew large crowds of strolling office workers during the lunch hour. The happy event also served as a gentle reminder that Bird Protection Week opens throughout Japan this Friday.

# *MSA Fetes Completion Of New Observation Ship*

The Maritime Safety Agency's new observation ship, the 773-ton Takuyo Maru, was open for inspection to some 300 persons invited to a completion ceremony aboard the vessel yesterday afternoon.

The ¥250 million vessel, completed in March, is now berthed at the Hinode Pier in Tokyo Harbor.

Among the modern items of equipment installed aboard are instruments to make soundings down to a depth of 32,500 feet, to determine the sea current and to record the sea temperature.

Another piece of equipment which the Takuyo Maru boasts as the first in Japan is a winch capable of paying out 26,000 feet of line for deep sea observations. The motor, however, will not be installed until this fall.

During September and October, it will cooperate in the 1957 International Geophysical Year operations and make observations of the polar front from 35-40 degrees North Latitude at 180 degrees East Longitude.

# U.S. Publisher Here Reveals Expansion of Literary Agency

Charles E. Tuttle, of the Charles E. Tuttle Company, publishers and booksellers, with offices at 15 Edogawa-cho, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, and Rutland, V., recently announced that his company has taken over the literary agency of George T. Folster Associates, the first firm to become active after the war in placing Japanese-language rights in American and European books and magazines with Japanese publishers.

Since they started operations in 1948, Folster Associates have been instrumental in arranging for Japanese-language versions of such outstanding titles as the "Churchill Memoirs," "The Diary of Anne Frank," "The Naked and the Dead," a series of the works of Somerset Maugham, and a series of the works of James Hilton.

The Charles E. Tuttle Company has been increasingly active in recent years in placing Japanese-language rights in foreign-language books. Tuttle pointed out that 1956 was their most successful year, having arranged for the Japanese publication of 480 books of American, English, French, German, or Italian origin. They also concluded contracts for 67 magazine condensations of radio and theatrical performances.

Tuttle expressed the hope that Japanese publishers would find the new consolidation of the two offices even more convenient for their purposes, since one office in Tokyo can now secure the rights to any foreign-language book in which the local publisher may express an interest.

# Stevedores' Strike Ties Up 13 Ships

MOJI (Kyodo)—All cargo work in the Moji-Shimonoseki harbor area came to a standstill as the stevedores' union launched a strike of indefinite duration yesterday morning.

The Moji-Shimonoseki chapter of the All Japan Port and Harbor Workers Union (membership: 1,500) walked off their jobs from 6 a.m. yesterday, bringing loading and unloading work on 13 vessels in the harbor to a halt.

# Agency Still Seeks Law to Get Missiles

The Defense Agency reportedly has not abandoned its hope of legislating a defense secret preservation law to open the way for early production of guided missiles in Japan.

The agency is said favoring enactment of such a law because the production of guided missiles in Japan under current programs will be delayed considerably and the offering of such missiles by the United States cannot be hoped for under the present secret preservation regulations.

The agency places main emphasis on guided missiles in its equipment modernization program since this country bans the use of nuclear weapons by the defense forces.

Under the present equipment modernization plan, the first guided missile to be built after the model of a missile to be imported from the Oerlikon Machine Tool Works in Switzland will not come out until 1959.

The United States, moreover, has made it clear that offering of Nike and six other types of guided missiles, as requested by Japan, will be difficult because of the "inadequate" secret protection setup of this country.

# Matsuura's Statement Hit By Socialists

The Socialist Party filed a protest with the Government yesterday against a statement made by Labor Minister Shutaro Matsuura in Nagoya May 3 that the Government intends to fire 30 National Railway Workers Union leaders responsible for the union's spring walkouts.

The Socialists are backing all public service labor unions in their current fight against the Government's threat to discharge leaders of their spring struggles.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Hirohide Ishida, receiving the protest in the Diet compound, explained to the Socialists that Matsuura's remarks did not represent the Government's established view. Ishida promised to ask Matsuura as to what he really meant.

Meanwhile, Socialist Secretary-General Inejiro Asanuma charged in Saga yesterday that Matsuura's statement was made in disregard of Prime Minister Kishi's promise given to Socialist Chairman Mosaburo Suzuki not to fire any unionist concerned with the spring labor offensive and was a disclosure of internal disunity within the Government.

The Socialists may submit a nonconfidence motion against the Labor Minister in the Diet, Asanuma warned.

# Japan Employes Outnumber GI's

By The Associated Press

Japanese employes of the U.S. Army, Air Force and Navy in Japan now outnumber American servicemen here, the Army disclosed Monday.

An announcement said 130,000 Japanese have Security Forces jobs paid for with U.S. Government funds and another 20,000 work in post exchanges and clubs for salaries from non-appropriated funds.

Military officials say the number of U.S. Army, Navy, Air-force and Marine personnel in Japan is roughly 100,000.

U.S. Forces have shrunk to the point where there are 1½ Japanese jobs for every GI left.

The news means that Japan's new Self-Defense Forces outnumber U.S. troops by more than two to one and the 160,000-man Japanese Ground Force itself is bigger than the combined American forces.

The Army said about $10 million a month is paid Japanese employes. That averages $77 each.

## Kumamoto College Prexy Takahashi Passes at 74

KUMAMOTO (Kyodo)—Morio Takahashi, president of the Kumamoto Commercial College, died of a heart attack early yesterday morning. He was 74 years old.

# Ginza Fire

One bar and a shop on the Ginza were destroyed last night by a fire which broke out in the Bar Monami at 8-chome, Nishi Ginza, shortly after 8 p.m. No casualties were reported.

# *Surrealistic Art 'Enrages' Hibiya Park Pedestrians*

Surrealism or obscenity—that was the question put to baffled police officials Sunday by "enraged" pedestrians who objected to some of the paintings displayed at the 4th Road Art Exhibition along one of the Hibiya Park pavements.

The problem remained unsettled last night when the police gave this version of the controversy:

The Nika-kai Art Group is sponsoring the exhibition. A group of pedestrians found some paintings by artist Yoshitsugu Hara too tough. These paintings were named "the Root," "the Stem," "the Equatorial Festival" and "Religion."

They filed a joint protest, denouncing the paintings as "too suggestive" in an area where "many students and children are passing by."

The police took the paintings to some experts on art to seek their judgment. As these experts were debating the ancient question of art and its limits and border lines, spokesmen for the sponsors of the exhibition retorted that the paintings objected to were "purely artistic." They said the paintings would remain.

# Yoshimura Picked Delegate to ICAC

Matasaburo Yoshimura, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Turkey, was appointed yesterday as Government delegate to the 16th meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Council to be held in Istanbul from May 20 up to May 28.

Tsuneo Komuro, Director of the Textile Bureau, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, was appointed alternate delegate and Tetsuji Miki, President of Kurashiki Spinning Company, as adviser to the Government delegate.

After the ICAC meeting, Komuro is to inspect the raw cotton and cotton goods situation in Thailand, Egypt and West Germany.

The Government also decided to send Hiroyoshi Saito, Chief of the Hygiene Section, Livestock Bureau, Agriculture-Forestry Ministry, to the 25th meeting of the International Committee of the International Cattle Plague Secretariat to be held in Paris shortly.

## Young Woman Found Dead in Palace Moat

Metropolitan Police yesterday announced they had found the body of a young woman floating in the Imperial Palace moat. Police, suspecting suicide, said they believed the body had been in the moat for about three days.


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|---|---|---|---|
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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Y'hama | May 27-28 | Kobe | May 30-June 4 |
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|---|---|---|---|
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For AUSTRALIA

S.S. "TOZAI MARU No. 11" (9,778 D/W)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Y'hama | May 24-26 | Osaka | May 28-28 |
| Nagoya | May 27-27 | Kobe | May 29-June 1 |

For BOMBAY & PERSIAN GULF

S.S. "BURMA MARU" (7,553 D/W)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Y'hama | May 21-22 | Osaka | May 25-26 |
| Nagoya | May 23-24 | Kobe | May 26-28 |

For RANGOON & CALCUTTA

S.S. "TOZAI MARU No. 5" (5,362 D/W)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Y'hama | May 14-15 | Osaka | May 18-19 |
| Nagoya | May 16-17 | Kobe | May 19-21 |

For OKINAWA

S.S. "HAKURYU MARU" (3,207 G/T)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo | May 11-12 | Osaka | May 15-15 |
| Y'hama | May 12-13 | Kobe | May 15-16 |

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Dr. Earl L. Butz, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who is visiting here was honored at a reception given May 5 by Mr. W. Dewey Termohlen, Agricultural Attache of the U.S. Embassy, and Mrs. Termohlen at their residence in Ochanomizu. Left to right: Mr. Termohlen, Dr. Butz, Mrs. Douglas MacArthur II. Mrs. Termohlen and U.S. Ambassador MacArthur.

The Dominican Minister Dr. Leonte Guzman Sanchez and Mrs. Guzman Sanchez entertained at a luncheon at their residence Tuesday in honor of the Chinese Ambassador to Brazil and Mrs. T. T. Li. From the extreme left, clockwise: Mrs. Nogueira Porto, Mr. M. Calcagno, the Chinese Ambassador to Japan Mr. Chin-ting Shen, Mrs. Li, Dr. Guzman Sanchez and Mrs. Roberto Mendes Goncalves.

# TOKYO SOCIETY

The Dominican Minister Dr. Leonte Guzman Sanchez and Mrs. Guzman Sanchez entertained at a luncheon at their residence Tuesday in honor of the Chinese Ambassador to Brazil and Mrs. T. T. Li.

The other guests were: the Chinese Ambassador and Mrs. Chin-ting Shen, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mrs. Roberto Mendes Goncalves, Mr. Yun-Chu Yang, Minister of China; Mr. and Mrs. Luiz de Almeida Nogueira Porto and Mr. M. Calcagno, Dominican delegate to the International Trade Fair in Tokyo.

• • •

The Ambassador of Brazil and Mrs. Roberto Mendes Goncalves gave a dinner in honor of Prince and Princess Mikasa on Thursday at their official residence.

The other guests were: the German Ambassador and Madame Hans Kroll, the Italian Ambassador and Marchioness Cristoforo Fracassi, the American Ambassador and Madame Douglas MacArthur, the Portuguese Minister and Madame Emilio D'Espiney Patricio, the Swedish Minister Mr. Max Troendle, the Governor of Kanagawa and Madame Iwataro Uchiyama, the Chief of Protocol and Madame Hayashi, Minister and Madame Koh Chiba, Countess Barbo, the Charge d'Affaires of India and Madame G. J. Malik and the First Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy and Madame Nogueira Porto.

• • •

Adm. H. C. Liang was host at a Chinese dinner at the Cathay Restaurant Thursday evening honoring Adm. Roscoe F. Good, Commander, USN, FEC; Mrs. Good, and the Chinese Ambassador and Mrs. Chin-ting Shen. Adm. Liang was on his way home from his official visit to the United States.

The other guests included Adm. H. C. Chow, Col and Mrs. T. L. Chien, Col. C. K. Chen, Lt. Col. and Mrs. H. L. Oong, Capt. H. T. Lin, Lt. Cmdr. Robert H. Ewing, Mrs. K. S. Harriet Yao, Maj. James B. Barrett, Lt. Y. N. Tang and Lt. S. P. Chu.

# Announcements

**TOKYO AMERICAN CULTURAL** Center: May 7, 3:30 p.m., Center Auditorium. Monthly USIS film preview. May 11, 2:30 p.m., Center Auditorium Concert: Ginrei-Kai. Students of Fujiko Uchida, Mitsu Ichiyanagi and Kazuko Aoki will sing and play piano and violin.

**ZAMA TORII OASIS** Shrine Luncheon Club meeting in the NCO Mess, Camp Zama, Tuesday at 12 noon. All Shriners and Master Masons invited. For further information call Mr. Hammond 3-3090.

**THE TORII OASIS SHRINE CLUB** of Yokohama will hold their weekly luncheon at the Colonial Club in Yokohama at noon on Thursday. All Nobles and Master Masons are invited. For further information call the Shrine Office at Y-26200 RIP Powell at 01-319 or Elwyn Dow at 20501. Bring another Noble or a brother.

**SEASIDE NCO LADIES** Auxiliary will visit the UNESCO Village and a candy factory on Wednesday, May 8. It is requested that all attending bring their lunch. The buses will leave promptly at 8:30 a.m. For further information contact Mrs. Veralee Hakes, 2-5626 or Mrs. Beverly Johnson 260697. The next regular luncheon meeting will be held on May 15 at 12:30 p.m. at the Seaside Club, Yokohama. New members and guests are cordially invited to attend. For further information contact Mrs. Bettye Johnson 2-0097 or Mrs. Barbara Coats, 2-6167.

**GERMAN EAST ASIATIC** Society (OAG) invites members and friends of all nationalities to a lecture at 6 p.m. Wednesday, May 8 by Prof. Mamoru Watanabe who will speak on "Buddhistische Statuen in Kamakura und Umgebung." Colored slides will be shown. After the lecture dinner will be served. For reservations call 48-5880.

**THE TC OFFICERS' WIVES' CLUB** will hold its regular monthly luncheon on Wednesday, May 8, at the Golden Dragon Officers Open Mess. After the luncheon starting at 12:30 p.m., bingo will be played. For reservations, call Florence Haskell at Yokohama 2-6075.

**TOKYO PAN-HELLENIC** annual spring tea for graduating seniors will be held May 11 from 2—4 p.m. at the quarters of Gen. and Mrs. L. Kuter. All members of Pan-Hellenic National sororities are urged to participate. High school and other graduates who plan to attend college or universities in the States next year are invited as guests. All reservations must be made by calling Mrs. Gene S. Lloyd 92-6480; Mrs. John Christensen 9496-8753 or Mrs. Horace Wood 49-7583.

**ALL REGISTERED NURSES** are cordially invited to attend the Far East Registered Nurses luncheon at 12 noon, May 8 at the Washington Heights Officers' Club. A program will follow the luncheon. For reservations, please call Mrs. May Butherus 2636-4805, Mrs. Mary Wright 2636-3031, or Mrs. Vera Phillips 266-2658.

**THE YOKOHAMA ARMED** Forces Women's Club will hold a bonus tour to Gohra on May 10. Cost per person 75c. This includes transportation, a delicious luncheon at the Gohra Hotel, plus a planned tour to one of the many places of interest in the Hakone area. For reservations please call Mrs. Norman 20179 or Mrs. Sober 20001.

**OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY** Alumni Association (Japan Chapter) will hold a dinner party at the International House of Japan at Azabu, Tokyo, at 6 p.m. on May 14. Dinner fee is ¥600. All OSU alumni and friends are cordially invited. T. Doi, (OSU '27) of The Japan Times will speak on his European tour. He was one of the first passengers who flew on Scandinavian Airlines System's inaugural flight over the North Pole on Feb. 24 from Tokyo to Copenhagen, Stockholm and Oslo. For reservations, call Sam Koshiba 9191265 or Dino Pappas 9191312.

**THE NAVY-MARINE OFFICERS** Wives Club will hold their monthly luncheon at 12:30 p.m. Thursday, May 9 at the Pershing Heights Officers' Club. It is requested that we bring any outgrown children's play clothing such as blue jeans or pants which will be taken out to the Home of Affection Orphanage. For reservations or cancellations call Mrs. Kentberger 265-2825, Mrs. Bogart 37-3355, Mrs. Muir 72-4144 or Mrs. Weir 2636-3277.

**YOKOHAMA CHAPTER NO. 1,** Order of the Eastern Star will hold its regular business meeting Thursday at 7:30 p.m. May 9 at the Fraternal Center. All members of the order are cordially invited to attend the meeting and the following social hour. For further information call Mrs. O'Bryant 7-854 or Ula Mae Davenport, Worthy Matron, 2-1146 Yokohama.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY,** St. Alban's Anglican Episcopal Church, Thursday, May 9, following 9:30 a.m. service of Holy Communion. Regular business meeting and showing of two films: "Japan" and "Salisbury Cathedral." All interested women are cordially invited to the meeting to be held in the Parish Hall opposite the Masonic Bldg. near 15th and B Ave.

**THE AMERICAN CHAMBER** of Commerce in Japan will hold a regular meeting Tuesday noon, 7 May, at a luncheon in the American Club, Azabu. The Ambassador-Designate to the United States, His Excellency, Mr. Koichiro Asakai, will be a special guest of honor at this meeting when members of the Los Angeles and San Francisco Chambers of Commerce, attending the Japan International Trade Fair, are received in their roles as Ambassadors of Trade to Japan. This will be an outstanding meeting and ACCJ members are welcome to bring guests.

# Japan Styles Going To Fair in Seattle

By KAY TATEISHI
AP Staff Writer

Three noted fashion designers and a pretty model will leave here May 10, carrying "some of the first women's clothes of Japanese fabrics and designs," to participate in Washington State's sixth international trade fair.

The 10-day fair opens in Seattle May 17.

They will take 50 sets of ladies-wear including Japanese kimono, western dresses, resort wear, negligees and fancy hats. The items are valued at several thousand dollars.

Japanese fashion designers include Mrs. Chiyo Uno and her assistant Yasuhiko Jojo and Mrs. Tsuneko Sakai.

The model is Miyeko Hamano.

Mrs. Chiyo Uno, who is also a well-known novelist, is one of Japan's leading stylists, specializing in designing and modernizing the traditional Japanese kimono to fit the occidental woman. She heads the Chiyo Uno Kimono Research Institute.

Mrs. Tsuneko Sakai is one of Japan's leading designers of western clothes.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Washington fair officials have assured the Japanese in an exchange of letters that "the fashion show will highlight the fair."

He said it was conceived originally as a Japanese trade fair, but gradually changed into "a market place to see and buy the best of Pacific products."

The spokesman added that three woodblock artists and two damascene craftsman are also scheduled to join the fair.

They represent the Uchida Woodblock Printing Company and the Amita Jewelry Corporation, both in Kyoto.

# Radio · TV · Screen · Stage

## — Radio —

**Tuesday, May 7**
**FEN TOKYO (810 KCS)**

7:00—News, 7:10—Morning Meditations, 7:15—Rise and Shine, 8:00—The Breakfast Club, 8:30—House Party, 9:00—Take A record Please, 9:30—Masters of Melody, 9:45—Curt Massey, 10:00—News, 10:05—Disc Jockey Jury, 10:30—Turn Back the Clock, 10:55—The Todds, 11:00—Koffee Clatch, 11:15—Honshu Hayride, 12:00—12 o'clock High, 12:30—News, 12:45—Make Up Your Mind, 1:00—Martin Block, 1:30—The Fred Robbins Show, 1:55—Harmony Rangers, 2:00—Matinee Concert, 3:00—News, 3:05—My Son Jeep, 3:15—Behind the Story, 3:30—Major League Baseball, 5:30—Around Your Town, 5:55—Weather Forecast.

6:00—News, 6:15—American Music Hall, 6:30—Spotlight on Sports, 6:45—Music by Rex Koury, 7:00—Meet the Press, 7:25—Philip Norman, 7:30—Doctor Sixgun, 8:00—Navy Hour, 8:25—Music by Victor Young, 8:30—What's My Line, 8:55—What's the Question.

9:00—News, 9:15—Bob And Ray, 9:30—X Minus One, 10:00—Air Express, 11:00—News, 11:05—At Ease, 11:15—A Joy Forever, 11:30—One Night Stand, 12:00—News, 12:05—After Hours, 1:00—Sign Off.

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**MATINEE PROGRAM**

8:05-8:30—Violin Pieces: Igor Oistrakh, Tossi Spivakovsky, Davoid Oistrakh, other. (AK)*
8:30-9:00—Patrie Overture (Bizet), Le Chasseur Maudit (Chabrier), Cluytens & Radio-diffusion Francaise, Paris Conservatoire Orch. (AB)*
1:15-2:30—Carmen Suite (Bizet), Beecham & Columbia Symphony; Rhapsody in Blue (Gershwin), Morton Gould (piano) & his Orch.; Gaiete Parisienne (Offenbach-Rosenthal), Fiedler & Boston Pops. (AB)*
3:30-4:00—Rhythm Hour: Popular Music. (AB)*
3:45-4:00—Songs: Jussi Bjorling (tenor). (QR)
4:00-4:30—Popular Music. (QR)*
**EVENING PROGRAM**
6:10-6:40—Popular Melodies: Frankie Carle (piano). (QR)*
6:20-6:25—Current Topics, John Mills. (AB)
9:00-10:00—Opera, Marta (Flotow), Music Faculty to Tokyo Arts University. (AB)
10:30-11:00—Hungarian Dance No. 5 (Brahms), Zigeunerweisen (Sarasate), others, New Chamber Music Society. (KR)
11:10-11:30—Piano Mood Music. (AK)*
11:40-11:57—Symphonic Variations (Franck), Paul Badura-Skoda (piano) with Rodzinsky & London Philharmonic. (AK)*
11:45-12:00—English Feature Hour: Japan Times News, Textile Market Report. (JOZ)
11:50-1:00—English Hour: 12:00—Japan Times News; 12:05—Request Time; 12:30—Pop Parade. (KR)*
12:05-1:15—Fantasy-Overture, Romeo & Juliet (Tchaikovsky), Symphony No. 6 in B minor, "Pathetique" (Tchaikovsky), Cantelli & Philharmonia Orch. (QR)*
12:10-12:30—Popular Music. (LF)*
*—Records

## — Video —

**JOAK-TV**

12:00 noon-12:15—News, 12:15-12:35—Songs by Peggy Hayama, 1:23-1:35—Tokyo Local News, 6:00-6:10—Cartoon Movie, 6:40-6:57—Talk on Japanese Paintings, 6:57—Weather, 7:00-7:10—News, 7:10-7:30—Sports News and American Reports, 7:30-8:00—Gesture Quiz, 8:00-8:30—U.S. Movie "Dr. Christian" (in English), 8:30-9:00—Comedy, 9:00-9:30—Vallet, 10:00-1:15—News.

**JOAX-NTV**

6:45-7:00—Morning Melody, 7:00-7:18—News, 7:18—Weather, 7:30-7:35—Puppet Drama, 8:00-8:18—News, 8:18—Weather, 12:00 noon-12:15—News, 12:15-12:45—Musical Show, 12:45-1:00—Women's News, 1:00-1:15—Cooking Memo, 2:10—Movie Guide, 6:00-6:10—Asahi News, 6:15-6:45—U.S. Movie "Rin Tin Tin" (in Japanese), 6:45-6:55—"Todoroki Sensei," 6:55-7:00—International News, 7:00-7:11—News Flashes, 7:15-7:30—Photograph Album, 7:30-8:00—Comic Story, 8:00-8:30—Drama "Ishinaka Sensei Gyojo-ki," 8:30-9:00—Songs by Toshio Oida, 9:00-9:07—Sports News, 9:45-10:00—Home Graph, 10:00-10:10—Today's Events, 10:15-10:45—Serial Drama "Sasame Yuki," 10:45—Telenews.

**JOKR-TV**

12:00 noon-12:15—News, 12:15-12:40—Musical, 12:40-1:00—Notes for Women, 4:00-5:50—Stage Play, From Okuyama Gekijo, 6:00-6:25—Short Movie, 6:30-6:35—"Sazae-san," 6:45-6:50—Shadow Picture Drama, 6:50-7:00—Mainichi News, 7:00-7:30—Noriko Awaya Show (Songs), 7:30-8:00—Samurai Drama "Mitokomon Manyu-ki," 8:00-8:30—Comedy with Momotaro Sekisekitei, 8:30-9:00—U.S. Movie "Champion" (in Japanese), 9:15-9:45—Serial Drama "Amadare Kasan," 9:45-9:55—News, 9:55-10:00—Sports News, 10:00-10:30—Comedy "Arichan-no Okappa Samurai."

## — Screen —

**WASHINGTON HEIGHTS:** The Guns of Fort Petticoat (Audie Murphy, Katherine Grant), 6:30 & 8: 30 p.m.
**SOUTH CAMP DRAKE:** The King and Four Queens (Clark Gable, Eleanor Parker) 6:30 & 8:30 p.m.
**PERSHING HEIGHTS:** The Man Who Turned to Stone (Victor Jory, Ann Doran), 6:30 & 8:30 p.m.
**GRANT HEIGHTS:** The Wild Party Anthony Quinn, Carol Chmart, 6:30 & 8:30 p.m.
**NORTH CAMP DRAKE:** Wicked as They Come (Phil Carey, Arlene Dahl), 6:30 & 8:30 p.m.
**GAJOEN KANKO HOTEL:** Love Me Tender (Richard Egan, Elvis Presley), 2 p.m.
**GINZA CONY:** Le Feu aux Poudres; So War Deutsche Lander; 10:15, 1:10, 4:05, 7, Until May 9.
**GOTANDA CENTRAL:** 08/15, 9:45, 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45; Sierra Passage, 11:45, 2:30, 5:15, 8, Until May 7.
**HIBIYA THEATER:** The Great Locomotive Chase; Men Against the Arctic; 10, 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40.
**IMPERIAL THEATER:** Seven Wonders of the World, 10 a.m. Sunday, 1, 4, 7.
**MARUNOUCHI NIKKATSU:** House of Secrets; The Story of Japanese Sword, 10:05, 12:30, 2:55, 5:20, 7:45.
**MARUNOUCHI TOHO:** The Americano; Game Warden; 10, 12, 2, 4, 6, 8.
**MILANOZA (SHINJUKU TOKYU BUNKA KAIKAN):** The True Story of Jesse James, 9:30 Sundays & holidays, 10, 11:30, 1:40, 3:40, 5:50, 8.
**PANTHEON (SHIBUYA TOKYU BUNKA KAIKAN):** The True Story of Jesse James, 9:30 Sundays, 10, 11:30, 1:40, 3:40, 5:50, 8.
**SHIBUYA KOKUSAI:** Le Feu aux Poudres; So War Deutsche Lander; 9:04, 11:01, 1:36, 4:26, 7:16, Until May 9.
**SHINJUKU GEKIJO:** Le Feu aux Poudres; So War Deutsche Lander; 9:40, 11:15, 2:05, 4:55, 7:45, Until May 8.
**SHIBUYA TOKYU:** International Police; The Doolins of Oklahoma; 10, 11:43, 3:17, 6:51, Until May 11.
**SHINJUKU TOKYU:** International Police; The Doolins of Oklahoma; 10, 11:43, 3:17, 6:51, Until May 11.
**SHINJUKU TOHO:** Le Feu aux Poudres; So War Deutsche Lander; 9:50, 12:43, 3:57, 7:11 Sunday & Holiday, 9:30, 11:12, 2:02, 4:52, 7:44, Until May 9.
**SCALA-ZA:** Hollywood or Bust, 10, 12, 2, 4, 6, 8.
**SHOCHIKU ACADEMY:** The True Story of Jesse James, 9:30 Sundays and Holidays, 10, 11:30, 1:40, 3:40, 5:50, 8.
**SHOCHIKU CENTRAL:** The Rainmaker, 10:05, 12:30, 2:55, 5:20, 7:45.
**THEATER TOKYO:** Brink of Hell, 10:45, 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45.
**TOKYO GEKIJO:** Crime et Chatiment, 8:55—Holiday & Sun. 10:50, 1:05, 3:20, 5:35, 7:50.
**UENO TAKARAZUKA:** Breakthrough; Julesburg; 9:20 Fri. & Sun. 10, 11:40, 2:20, 5, 7:40. Until May 8.
**UENO TOKYU:** International Police; The Doolins of Oklahoma; 8:30 Sundays & Holidayes, 10, 11:40, 3:15, 6:50, Until May 11.
**YURAKUZA:** Baby Doll, 10, 12:20, 2:45, 5:10, 7:34.

**YOKOHAMA**

**BILL CHICKERING:** Giant (Rock Hudson, Elizabeth Taylor).
**TAKARAZUKA:** Breakthrough, 10:10, 12:39, 3:13, 5:47, 8:21; Julesburg, 11:42, 2:16, 4:50, 7:24, Until May 8.
**SCALAZA:** So War Deutsche Lander, 10:30, 1:20, 4:10, 7; Le Feu aux Poudres, 11:33, 2:23, 5:13, 8:03, Until May 7.
**PICCADILLY:** Notre Dame de Paris, (English Superimposed), 10:10, 12:30, 2:55, 5:20, 7:45 Until May 13.

## — Stage —

**KABUKIZA:** Part I: noon "Genji Monogatari"; Part II: 3 p.m. "Oto-ni Kiku Tenjuku Tokubei" etc.; with Ebizo Ichikawa and Kikugoro Onoe Kabuki Troupe.
**SHIMBASHI EMBUJO:** Shimpa, Part I: 11 a.m. "Sone Fujin-no Kuro Megane"; Part II: 4:30 p.m. "Kinkakuji" etc.; with Shotaro Hanayagi, Fubuki Koshiji, Until May 29.
**NICHIGEKI:** Music Parade "Chiemi Show," with Chiemi Eri, James Shigeta, Hideo Shimizu, Tokyo Cuban Boys and NDT, 11:15 a.m. 2:50, 6:20.
**TAKARAZUKA GEKIJO:** Toho Kabuki "Suppon," "Shunka Shuto" etc. with Kazuo Hasegawa, Yaeko Mizutani and Senjaku Nakamura, 5 p.m. Sundays, Saturdays & Holidays 11 a.m. & 4 p.m.

# On Seeing Large Exhibits

## Afterthoughts and Suggestions

By CHARLES S. TERRY

In the past two weeks, I have gone twice each to the exhibit of the Kokuga Society, called the Kokuten, and that of the Shunyo Society, both of which were recently held in the Tokyo Municipal Museum in Ueno. I am sorry to say that I am not much better off than I was before.

After trudging around for a few hours in one of these mammoth group showings, one is likely to come to the conclusion that the overpopulation problem is more serious than one had thought, and I am not talking about the spectators.

I shall try not to be cynical, but this business of hanging works by three or four hundred painters in close proximity to each other is depressing in the extreme. It is unjust to the artists and to the viewers as well, not to speak of the reviewers.

When one has returned home from the exhibit, drunk three fingers of medicinal brandy, and soaked one's feet for an hour or so, it is pleasant to reflect that there are so many ambitious young artists around and about. Still, one finds oneself wondering, was that fine landscape on the west wall of the seventh room "Winter" by Michio Fujiwara, or was it "Summer" by Kazuko Hasegawa, or is life all an illusion?

The paintings one remembers best are the largest ones, and it strikes me as something more than sheer coincidence that the two largest paintings in the Kokuten both won prizes.

**Art for Exhibition's Sake**

This brings me to a point. In a book I once read, Mr. Ryuzaburo Umehara, a guiding spirit of the Kokuga Society since its foundation, was quoted as saying that "the works displayed in this exhibit (the one for 1929) almost all come from hearts that are moved by the beauty of nature and the love of art." Well, maybe. But I could not evade the suspicion that a good number of the hearts on display this year were inspired primarily by Mr. Ryuzaburo Umehara, and quite a few more by the simple desire for attention. Small wonder. There is not much point in entering a work in an exhibit if no one is going to see it, and in exhibits of this size it is necessary to knock the spectator over the head to make him look.

**Shunyo Little Better**

The Shunyo Society managed to arrange its exhibition in a somewhat more satisfactory manner. As a rule, two or three paintings by each artist were hung together, and they consequently stood out more distinctly. Whether it was because of this or because the paintings were just better than in the Kokuten, I cannot say, but I was especially attracted by the works of five or six painters, notably those of Masayoshi Adaniya, who I am happy to say, won an award. Mr. Adaniya's three paintings, all abstract, were tightly and skillfully composed, and one recognized that beguiling simplicity that one often sees in Klee.

Still and all, the Shunyo Society's exhibit, like the Kokuten, was entirely too heterogeneous to make much of an impression. After all is said and done, the most sensible approach to these things is that adopted by certain Japanese critics, who make a list of the artists they are interested in beforehand and keep their eyes resolutely shut to all others.

**Suggestion**

Surely there must be a better way of presenting new works. My idea is for the larger societies to hold not one but about six annual exhibits and limit the number of artists to 50 or 60, preferably grouped on a stylistic basis. I doubt that this would be much more costly or troublesome.

A much smaller space would suffice, and the problem of selecting the works (for I am told they are selected) and deciding awards would be simpler, though the judges would have to convene more often. The difficulty would probably be that, unless proper measures were taken, as many entries would arrive for each small exhibit as have been arriving for the large ones.

This could be got around, I suspect, by the simple device of dividing the members of the respective societies, along with their disciples, into six distinct groups, each displaying their works at different times. The division ought to be made on the basis of style of subject matter, but if that should prove impossible, it ought to be made on any basis whatever.

If this suggestion were followed, the societies as such might possibly not make so much of a splash each year, but I have a feeling that the individual artists would make much more of a splash, and that, after all, is more important. The societies should keep in mind the fact that the value of painting is to be measured neither in numbers nor in feet and inches.

## Bedside Gardens

NEW YORK (INS)—One way to keep convalescing children occupied and in bed is with a bedside garden.

All you need is a few packets of flower or vegetable seeds, some containers and a small bag of potting soil. If seeds aren't available, try grapefruit seeds, which are easy to grow.

Empty coffee cans can be converted into flower pots by punching holes in the bottom, putting in a layer of pebbles for drainage, then adding potting soil. Paint the can a gay color or cover it with silver foil for added cheer in appearance.

Place the can on a saucer, dampen the soil, then sow the seed in each container and label seeds. Put only one kind of seed in each container and label it. Cover seeds with soil and water.

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LITTLE EVE — By Iolita

# *Working for Better Relations*

## U.S. Army, Japanese Talk Out Mutual Problems in Kanagawa

Numerous issues and troubles between foreign armies stationed in a foreign country and local communities are bound to arise as seen in the cases of England, Germany or Japan. The Kanagawa Prefectural Government's Public Relation's Division has recently issued a report on how these questions have and are being threshed out in the prefecture.

Kanagawa Prefecture leads the nation in the number of U.S. military bases and facilities located. Of the approximate 563 such bases throughout the country there are 113 or 20 per cent in Kanagawa Prefecture. Of the approximate number of 150,000 Japanese nationals employed in these facilities and bases almost one-third or 50,000 work in Kanagawa.

It is, therefore, natural that a considerable number of problems either favorably or otherwise affecting the local civilian communities and American forces tend to arise.

Governor Iwataro Uchiyama, ex-career diplomat, claims there is nothing more important than mutual cooperation in patching up community relations problems. Cooperation stems from understanding. If efforts are made to review calmly the mutual stand and circumstances a way of cooperation toward solving a problem always appears.

Even then, such mutual understanding is not so easily achieved due to the language barrier, difference of manners and customs and respective national conditions. More often than not suspicion creates evil thoughts against the other party so that a slight miscalculation leads to a controversial problem. Herein exists the difficulties as well as the importance of handling community relations problems. Based on his long personal experiences Governor Uchiyama is firmly convinced that an approach to the settlement of any trouble can be found if views are frankly exchanged with each other. Out of such unreserved conversations emerge true friendliness and amicable relations.

With this idea the Camp McGill Community Relations Advisory Council was formed in July, 1952, (first of its kind in Japan) with the approval of U.S. military leaders to discuss matters of mutual concern between local Japanese Government officials and U.S. military personnel.

Recognizing the effective work of this council, in December, 1952, a directive was issued from Headquarters, Far East Command, that Regional Community Relations Advisory Councils between the local military commanders and Japanese community representatives be formed.

**GUESTS OF HONOR—At the 17th meeting of the Camp Zama Community Relations Advisory Council at the Camp Zama Officers Open Mess on Jan. 25 were Gov. Iwataro Uchiyama (left) of Kanagawa Prefecture and next to him Col. A. G. Marin, commanding officer, U.S. Army Garrison, Camp Zama, Japan, for whom it was the last meeting with the council.**

Subsequently in March, 1953, Camp Yokohama Community Relations Advisory Council and in April, 1953, the Camp Zama Community Relations Advisory Council in the areas concerned were formed.

These three councils have played an essential role in the discussion and amicable settlement of many problems affecting both Japanese communities and American forces in Kanagawa Prefecture concerning offpost social and cultural activities, roads and construction, training area usage, facility releases, etc.

The training of the Marines at McGill necessitates wide use of beach training areas, thus there are many problems arising which have a bearing on the fishing industry in such areas.

Some noticeable examples of activities of councils were:

1. Suspension of firing at the Eboshi-iwa pinnacle rock as target.

Eboshi-iwa lies in Sagami Bay off the shores of Chigasaki and Oiso. It was used as a favorable target for firing practice. However, the local fishermen requested having the firing stopped for reason that the peak of the rock which had been a navigational aid for fishing vessels was faced with imminent danger of destruction and due to the impact of shooting, the peak had gradually crumbled falling into the water so that nests of fishes around the islet were feared to be ruined completely. Persistent requests from the prefectural government and the fishery cooperative association won the understanding of the American forces to desist from firing. Appreciation was expressed from the Japanese side and the fishermen concerned were highly jubiliant at the action taken by the American forces.

2. Removal of sunken debris in the Chigasaki sea maneuver area.

Another request from the Japanese members were made to clear the debris lying on the bottom of the sea since they damaged fishing nets and other equipments. The Security Forces informed the Japanese, after investigation, that nothing to the effect was found.

Representatives of the fishery association were not satisfied with the report which resulted in a U.S.-Japan combined survey. Clearance operation was carried out by an underwater demolition team with Kanagawa Government officials watching from a boat.

The salvage operation succeeded in bringing up two large anchors weighing about 2,500 pounds proved to be the property of the U.S. forces.

3. Partial return of Yamashita Park, Yokohama.

The release of the Yamashita Park area was a subject repeatedly brought up by the Japanese at CRAC meetings. In view of the festivities planned to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the opening of Japanese ports to foreign trade, an understanding was reached whereby the central portion of park was released.

Other notable accomplishments of the councils were the establishment of the U.S.-Japan Educational Data Exchange Committee, military aid for land reclamation in Sagamihara, flood control in the northern part of the Naval Air Station, Atsugi, and several others.

Nature of the agenda of CRAC meetings held during the year were:

Camp McGill held on Feb. 15, 1957.

1. Discrepancy in training hours.
2. Labor development in Camp McGill.
3. Bus transportation of Oppama Ord. Unit.
4. Picking up oysters off Enoshima.
5. Permission for Japanese to pass gate, Camp McGill.

Yokohama on Jan. 30, 1957.

1. Traffic hazard created by placing sewer mains of Shin-Yamashita-cho.
2. Memorial tree for Kishine Barracks.
3. Paving of Ave. "D".
4. Repair of access road to U.S. transportation depot, F.E.
5. Installation of traffic signals.
6. JQMD appreciation of the cooperation of the officials, Kanagawa Prefecture.
7. Appreciation for the cooperation of U.S. forces with respect to releasing facilities.

Camp Zama on Jan. 25, 1957.

1. Repair of Highway 3.
2. Damage caused by drainage from Camp Zama.
3. Retirement allowance for MLC employees.
4. Employment of Kami-Seya Naval Communication Facility Dependent quarters.

One important American Council member remarked:

"Council sessions are marked by tolerance and mutual respect and are frequently leavened by flashes of humor. Face to face meeting between American personnel and their Japanese 'opposite numbers' have bred many friendships and have had the side result of enabling resolution of many problems through personal contact before they have had to be brought up before the council. The meetings are one of the pleasurable, as well as effective activities among my official responsibilities.....

"As Governor Uchiyama remarked on another occasion. 'Real cooperation begins with understanding and understanding is the mother of permanent friendship and goodwill.' I believe the Advisory Council has done much to promote such understanding from which the future cannot fail to benefit."

## Kita and His Troupe To Appear in Paris

Minoru Kita, one of the leading Noh players in Japan, will introduce Japan's traditional art of Noh before the Theater of Nations Festival opening June 24 in Paris. He has been invited by the French Government.

His trip to Europe will be the second, the first being in the summer of 1954 when he attended the Theater of Nations Festival in Venice. It will also be the second time that Noh will be staged internationally.

Kita's performances at the Venice festival were received favorably by many attending it, who were strongly attracted by the "simple but mystical" art of Japan.

Kita and his troupe at the coming Paris festival will face the need of raising the West Europeans' interests in the "mystical attraction" to their "understanding" of the Japanese ancient plays.

Hailing from Shiga Prefecture, he became an adopted child of Roppeita Kita, head of the Kita School—one of the most influential Noh Schools. The elder Kita, now 83 years old, is the oldest leader of the Noh players, and a member of the Japan Academy of Arts. Son Kita is 57 years of age.

Noh needs such long training that rarely can anyone under 50 years of age attain the skill to be called qualified players.

In striking contrast with his fellow players who conform to tradition, Minoru Kita performed modern Noh plays in 1939 in cooperation with Zenmaro Toki, poet and at present chief of the Hibiya Library.

Minoru Kita

Not satisfied with performances of the traditional repertoires alone, he staged modern plays written by Toki based on Japanese ancient and modern legends and folktales.

In view of these undertakings, Kita is regarded widely as the most competent to introduce Noh abroad.

In his 20's Kita organized a group of student devotees of Noh and published a magazine called "Kita" to popularize Noh.

His activities have thus been highly progressive and positive, but his training has been stubbornly conservative.

This conservatism is the reason why Kita, in spite of his advance into modern plays, has escaped being boycotted by his colleagues in the highly orthodox Noh circles.

## Paris Theatergoers Excited At Prospect of Seeing Noh

By EDWARD M. FORD

PARIS (INS)—Reports of Japan's intention to participate in the current Paris season of the "Theater of Nations" has gladdened many a theatergoer's heart in the French capital.

Although no official announcement has yet been made, news that the Noh theater of Tokyo will present four days of classic Japanese drama beginning June 24, in the Sarah Bernhardt Theater, has leaked out and a mad scramble for tickets has already begun.

Local devotees of "international theater" were disappointed when they learned the Japanese Government had turned down the initial invitation to participate in the theater festival because of heavy costs involved.

But the recent decision to send the Tokyo troupe, after all, has not only brought pleasurable anticipation to local theater fans but great relief to many Parisian intellectuals who had feared that such ill-considered parsimony would nip the rapidly budding cultural rapport between France and Japan.

The Paris festival of the "Theatre des Nations," perhaps the most ambitious international dramatic and lyric theater undertaking of recent years, is having a striking popular and critical success.

The first four weeks of the scheduled four-month season have been dedicated to Bertolt Brecht, anti-Nazi author, poet, and dramatist, who died last year.

Local partisans of eastern drama, while applauding Tokyo's reconsideration of their original decision, are not altogether happy with the choice of spectacle.

They feel that the Kabuki would have been more representative of Japanese popular entertainment than the Noh which, they say, might bore Paris audiences.

The number of Japanese enthusiasts in Paris who are sufficiently versed in the classic drama of that country to enjoy the slow passiveness of the Noh is insignificant, they say.

On the other hand, four days of Kabuki, according to those French who know their Paris audiences, in addition to Japanese theater, would give viewers enough action, dancing, and music, to carry the oriental entertainment idea across to westerners.

# The Lyons Den

By LEONARD LYONS

NANA

PENALTY: Last week at Madison Square Garden the audience at the circus saw Rajah, the tiger, kill a tigress. Henry Ringling North was asked what punishment would be meted out to Rajah. "He's the star of the act, so what can we do?" Mr. North shrugged. "All we've done, to try to discourage him from killing any other tigers, was dock him a quart of milk on Saturdays."

RIVALRY: Sydney Chaplin, who won a Tony award for his performance in "Bells Are Ringing," flew from Hollywood to New York to audition for the role. Howard Keel, MGM's singing star, sat next to him during that flight. Keel also was flying in to audition for the same role. "It was a night flight," said Chaplin, "so as soon as Keel fell asleep I turned on the air-vent over his seat, full blast, hoping he'd catch a cold."

HEIGHT: After Judy Holliday and Chaplin won their Tony Awards they went to El Morocco and the Harwyn, when they posed for photographers. One pose was in the entrance at the Harwyn. Miss Holliday looked up at Chaplin, raising her head high. "Sydney," she told the young man who plays opposite her, "if you were six inches taller, I wouldn't have a double-chin."

SALE: George Jessel flew to Louisville, Ky., this week to make a speech at a distillery. They were celebrating the sale of the one-millionth barrel of bourbon. "That's great," said Jessel, after the millionth barrel was sold. "Now if only they could sell the other 999,999 barrels."

PROBLEM: A psychoanalyst at the Bon Soir this week told of a patient who came to him with a problem: "Doc, I have a spaghetti fetish. My apartment's just full of spaghetti—the living room, bedroom kitchen, all full of spaghetti. What'll I do?" . . . "Oh, that's not too serious," the analyst assured him. "Until we can get at the root of the trouble, why don't you put some of the spaghetti in the closets?" . . . "I can't," said the patient. "They're full of meatballs."

DREAM: George DeWitt had a dream that Marilyn Monroe was beside him. "Am I dreaming? he asked . . . "If you weren't," replied Marilyn, "do you think I'd be here?"

VISA: Ambassador Abba Eban was in the Plaza's Oak Room the other night. He asked if, during my recent trip around the world, I'd been permitted to step foot in Arab lands. I told him I hadn't. On a previous trip in January, however, I'd been granted a four-day visa to Libya—but those were under unusual circumstances: The Libyan Consul in Rome could find no other solution. I'd filled out the questionnaire—Name, Nationality, Religion, Profession. After "Purpose of Trip?" I wrote "Accompanying Miss Sophia Loren."

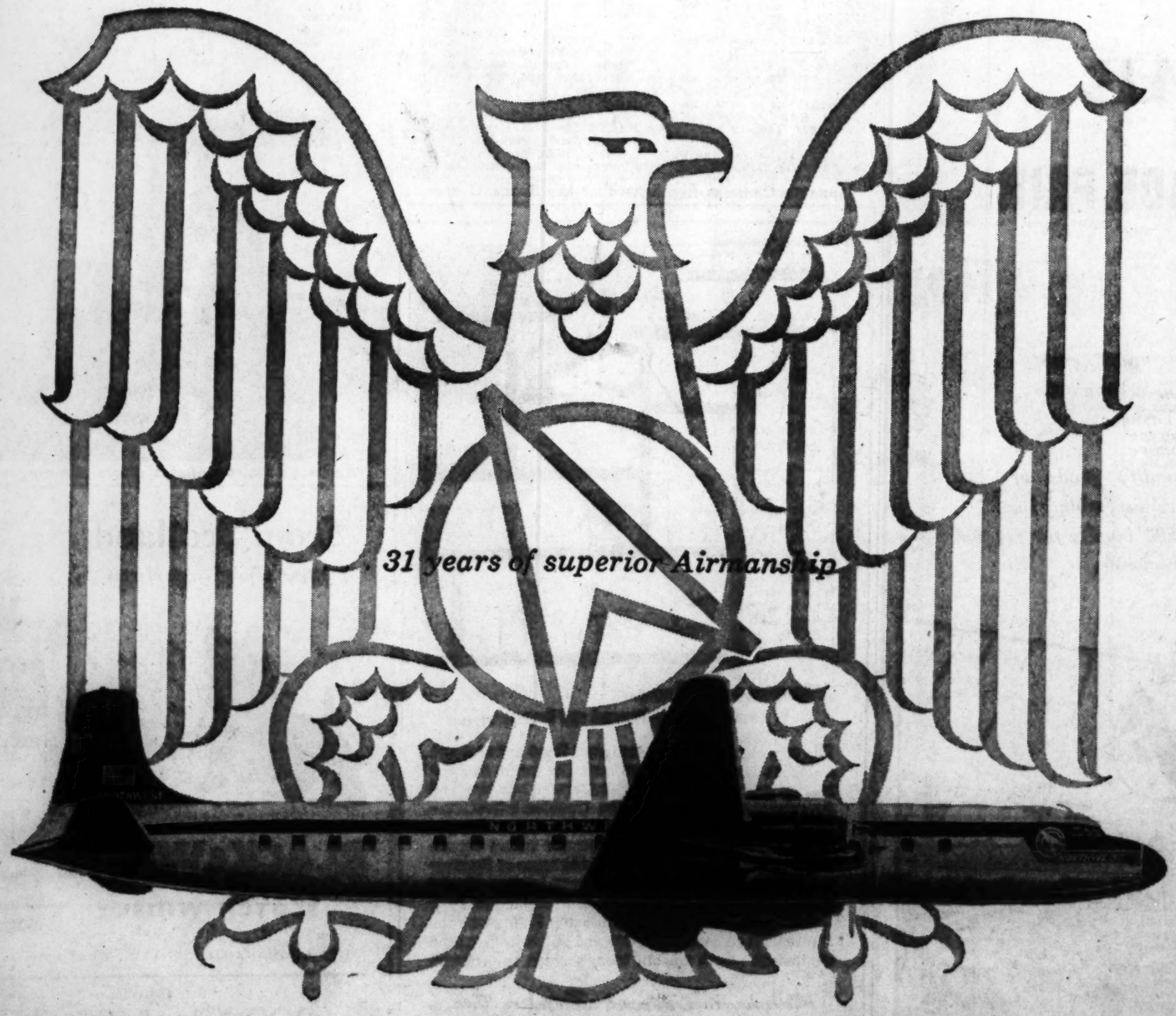
SIZE: Miss Loren went to Libya to film "Legend of the Lost" in the desert. It was so cold at night that she fainted twice, and a doctor had to come to her aid. My wife fortunately had packed for me the long woolies and red pajamas I'd worn in Russia. When I left Libya, Miss Loren asked if I'd leave the underwear and pajamas. She later wrote me: "They kept me warm, but do not fit in one place." I suppose she meant the sleeves were too short.

LANGUAGE: Jose Quintero, director of Eugene O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey Into Night," is a native of Panama. He's had to make several prize-acceptance speeches these past few days—all in an odd accent. Quintero was asked if he thinks in Spanish or in English. "If it has anything to do with the theater I think in English," he said. "But in matters of emotion, I think only in Spanish."

CHANCE: Rocky Marciano recently was in Havana, where he tried his luck at the dice-tables. His dice-tossing was studied by Major Riddle, owner of the Dunes in Las Vegas. Marciano kept throwing the dice, and losing... "Let's face it, Rocky," Riddle told the former heavyweight champ. "this is one game where your right arm can't help you."

BACKING: Otto Preminger, who just finished producing and directing the film version of Shaw's "St. Joan," has no desire to work in the Broadway theater again. "The theater," he complained, "is a business where backers want to get their money back. Art shouldn't be measured by profits. In Europe I worked with Max Reinhardt. His backers never got a dime back."

CENSORSHIP: Because several film producers are ready to release pictures without the censor's seal of approval, there soon will be a re-evaluation of the film censorship code. One director said: "A French movie can open with a scene showing a husband storming into his wife's room shouting 'You were unfaithful to me last night.' That's a fascinating opening. In France she may explain it and be reconciled with her husband. But in an American film, under our censorship code, the wife would have to die for her transgression."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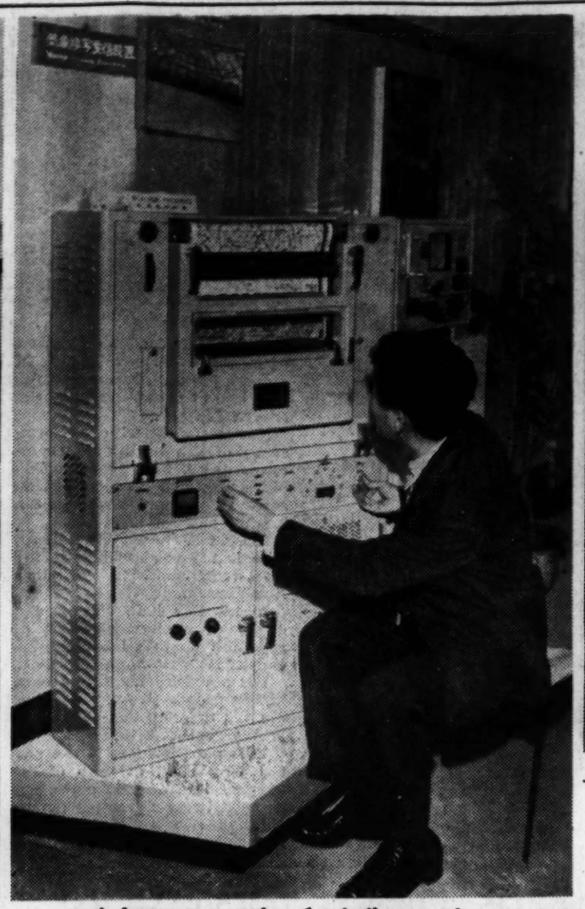
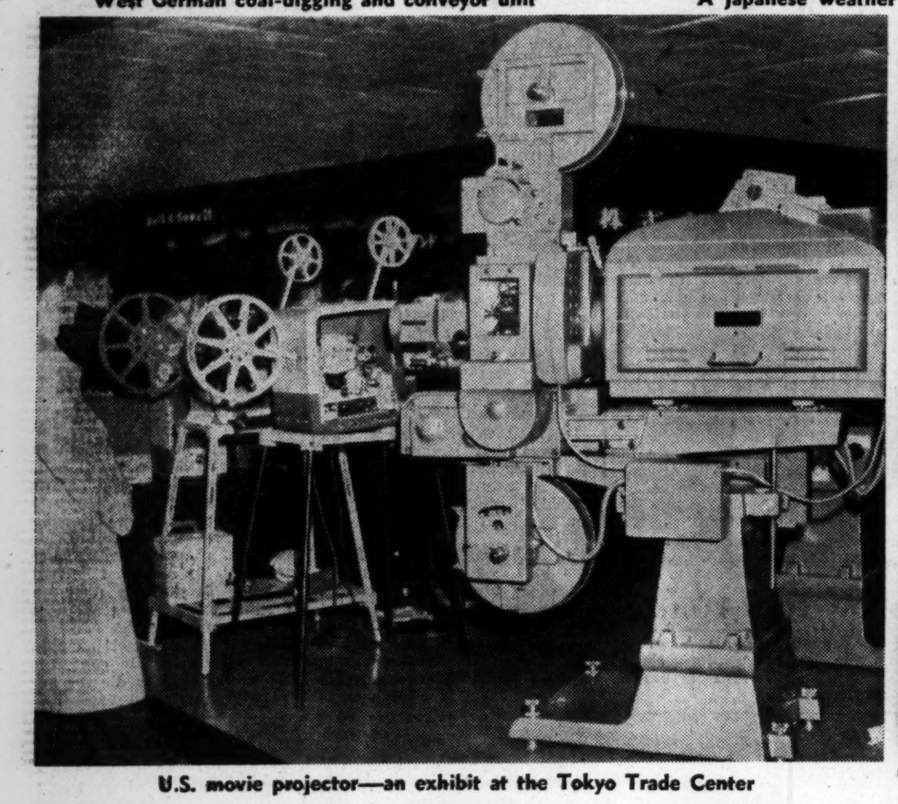


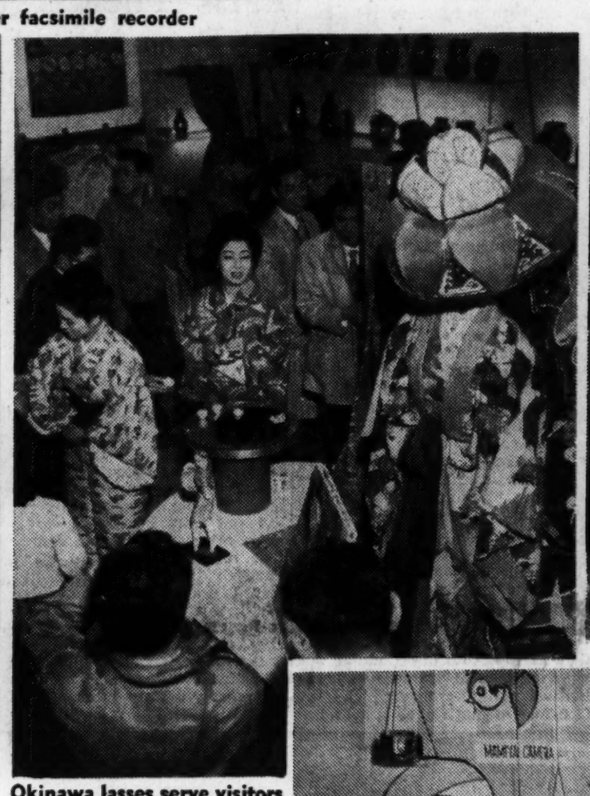
A Japanese weather facsimile recorder

Japanese dump truck (left) and truck shovel displayed at the outdoor exhibition site

# FAIR SHOWS FINEST



U.S. movie projector—an exhibit at the Tokyo Trade Center



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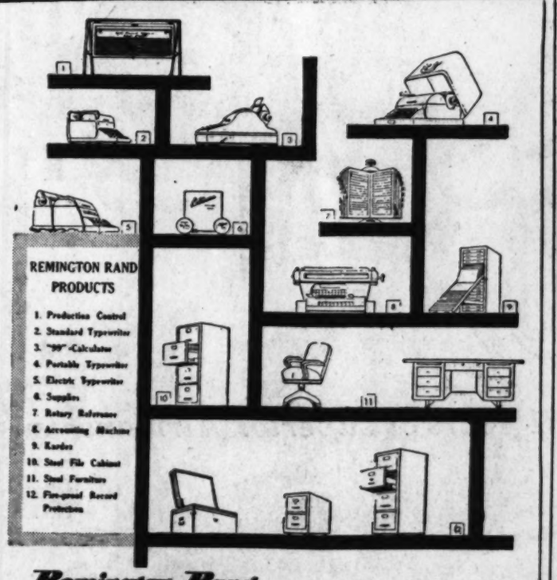


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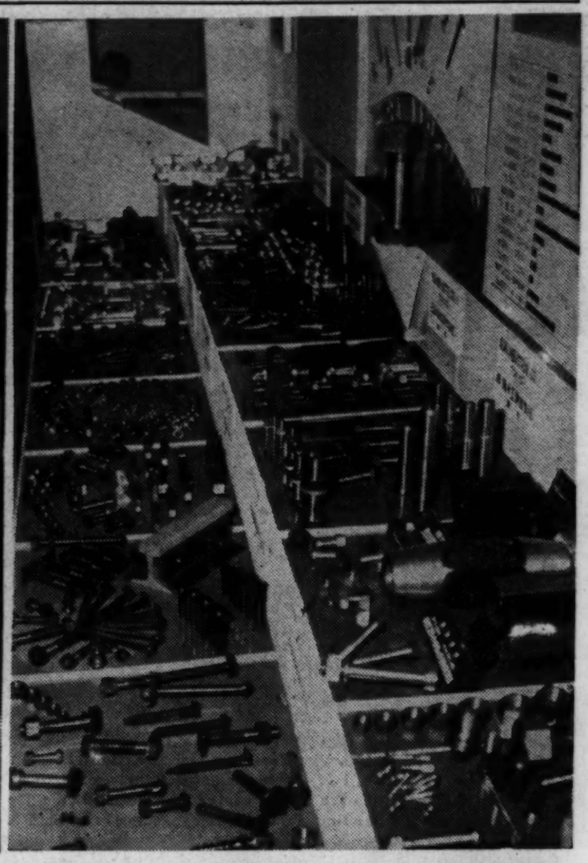

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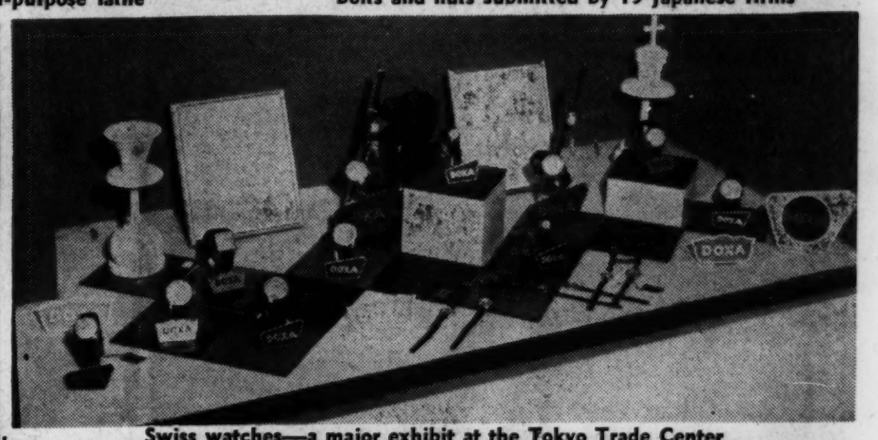
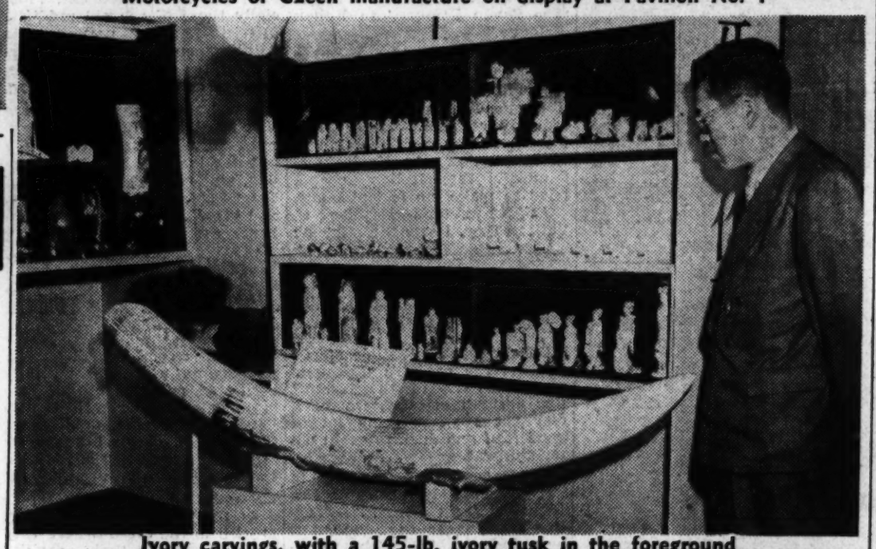



Swiss watches—a major exhibit at the Tokyo Trade Center



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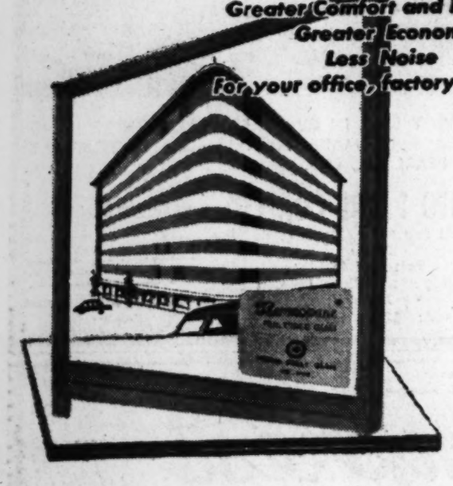

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Freetown, Lagos (Apapa), Takoradi, Accra, Port Harcourt via Panama
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m/s "SHINSEI MARU No. 5" (D/W 11,049)
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Nagoya .....May 28-28

VENEZUELA
Cristobal & La Guaira via Los Angeles.
m/s "SHINSEN MARU No. 5" (D/W 11,049)
Kobe .....May 26-27 Yokohama .....May 29-29 Kobe (2nd) May 30-June 3
Nagoya .....May 28-28

PACIFIC COAST, CARIBBEAN SEA & GULF PORTS
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s/s "SHINSEI MARU No. 3" (D/W 9,685)
Kobe .....May 27-June 2 Nagoya .....June 3-3 Yokohama .....June 5-5
Shimizu .....June 4-4

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第3種郵便物認可 明治30年 3月22日

NIXONS IN ROME—U.S. Vice-President and Mrs. Robert Nixon are greeted by a crowd of admirers at the Trevi Fountain in Rome during a visit to the Italian capital on March 19 on their way home after attending Ghana's independence ceremonies.

# Impressions of Europe

Tokuo Doi, staff member of The Japan Times, was recently a guest of the Scandinavian Airlines System on its inaugural transpolar flight to Europe. Following up his story on his Scandinavian tour that appeared in this paper April 8, he records here his impressions of the various countries of Europe which he subsequently visited—Ed.

## London

I flew by a Scandinavian Airlines System plane from Copenhagen to London where I spent four days.

The old-fashioned rope elevator amazed me when I stayed at the Grosvenor Hotel adjoining Victoria Station in London. Virtually everyone working in the hotel from bellhops to cashiers were oldsters so after one day, I moved to the more swank and lively Regent Palace Hotel located right in Piccadilly Circus.

Just behind the hotel is Soho, an international colony, where I was told frequent stabbings took place among the hoodlums. Gas lights illuminated the dim, shadowy streets and the stores reminded me of those in the East Side districts of New York City.

Piccadilly Circus was lighted up day and night with multi-colored neon signs. Every morning I saw a man climb up to the Eros statue to repair it. The newspaper vendor told me it was the work of pranksters.

I visited department stores like Selfridge and was disappointed to find they were not fully stocked like the stores in Tokyo. And prices were also extremely high.

The London buses were tops in transportation and unlike Japan, they don't shove in the passengers when the bus is full.

London is truly a cosmopolitan city for everywhere you hear someone speaking Italian, French, Spanish or German. For this reason, the guide of the sight-seeing bus must be able to speak several foreign languages.

## Paris

Leaving London airport by a Air France plane, I arrived at Orly Airport in Paris for a week of sight-seeing tour.

People told me Paris is an expensive city and I agree with them. But Paris is truly a gay city. I felt much happier in Paris than in London.

The shops were stocked with fancy merchandise and everyone tries to help a stranger who cannot speak French. The people are polite and that alone makes one want to extend his visit in France.

The Press Club of the French Foreign Ministry invited me as its guest and I spent a wonderful time inspecting all the sights in Paris and at the Versailles. As in all the Scandinavian countries and in London, one sees statues everywhere. They are lighted up at night and enhance the beauty of Paris.

I visited the Folies Bergere and was thrilled to see the stupendous elaborate scenes despite the small stage. The stage show was more varied than the ones in Japan. At the Lido night club on Paris' famous Champs Elysees boulevard. I saw the first night show which began at 11 p.m. The second show which started at 2 a.m. and continued until closing time at 4 a.m. was a gala affair featuring half nude beauties and vaudeville shows, packing in 1,000 guests who are served a bottle of champagne. Like the Takarazuka revue in Japan, the Lido girls wore gorgeous costumes and the songs and dances were colossal despite the limitations of a stage half the size of the Takarazuka. There was even a swimming pool and an ice skating rink used for the revue. An Apache dance and the French Can Can climaxed the show.

My first impression of Paris was its lack of noise in spite of the thousands of automobiles and cabs roaming on the congested boulevards. Auto horns are taboo. Japan should take a lesson from Paris. The boulevards were so jammed with cars it sometimes took an hour to leave a street according to my cabbie. One time when I was caught in a traffic jam, I took the Metro (subway) where one pushes an electric button to indicate the station.

Conspicuously everywhere in the shops are the numerous make-up booths selling cosmetics and toilet goods and salesgirls demonstrating make-up. I found, however, shops in Tokyo have more goods and prices are cheaper.

Paris was also very cosmopolitan. The people are happy and gay and it is one city I would like to visit again.

## Geneva

Flying from Paris to Geneva by Swissair, I flew over Switzerland's famous Mt. Blanc still covered with snow. It was exactly the thrill I experienced in the scene shown in Cinerama.

Because of the winter season, Geneva was quiet. To sample Geneva food, Miss Helen Fisher, United Press correspondent stationed in Geneva, took me to a typical Swiss restaurant where we had fondue which is cheese, eggs, butter and assorted wines cooked in a pan over a fire and eaten by soaking the cheese with bread. I was told that this snack was popular with the skiers in the winter.

Between noon and 2 p.m., all stores are closed so traffic comes to a standstill. The town is dead but after 2 p.m. it becomes a bustling city until 7 p.m.

Watch shops abound every block and I noted that the Germans were offering stiff competition in alarm clocks. The girl clerk in Geneva's largest department store, the Grand Passage, told me the Germans were making clocks cheaper than the Swiss and in many cases the German clocks were better. I checked into it and found she was right so I bought a German alarm clock instead of Swiss.

## Rome

From Geneva, I flew by a SAS plane to Rome.

I was immediately recognized as a Japanese traveler by the bus driver taking me from Ciampino airport to my hotel when he said: "I enjoyed seeing the Japanese movie 'The Seven Samurai' in Italian dialogue."

Such an amiable greeting cheered me and I knew I would enjoy Rome. And I really had a wonderful time during my four-day sojourn. Everywhere I went on my sight-seeing trip in Rome down to Naples and Pompeii, the Italian people tried to make me feel at home.

At St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican City, I saw the pilgrims rub their hands on the left foot of St. Peter's statue. Recalling the proverb "When in Rome, do as the Romans do," I imitated the pilgrims.

As in Tokyo, the streets in Rome are jampacked with cars despite the fact that gasoline costs a dollar per gallon. But the roads are wide and in good condition as I saw during the 150-mile drive from Rome to Pompei along the Old Appian Way and afterwards the New Appian Way. The one-day trip through sunny Italy was an eye-opener. I saw typical rural districts facing the Tyrrhenian Sea coast where some of the bloodiest battles were fought in World War II at Anzio and Formia.

Pompei, the world-famed excavations of a once buried city (79 A.D.), is really one of Italy's major attractions. During the one and a half hour tour of the ruins, the guide said Mt. Vesuvius erupted at 1 p.m. and for three days and nights hurled its ashes over the defenseless city of Pompei. The red tiles on the roofs, which are well preserved today, had different shapes and sizes and the guide had an answer for it. He said the tiles were moulded according to the legs of the slaves. The Romans were extremely clever too, for small white marble stones intermittedly appear on every road constructed of huge blocks of stones to serve as a light at night for the pedestrians. Some of the ruins were taboo to women tourists, especially those of the old red-light districts showing pornographic paintings on the walls and carved pictures on the stone path in front of a house of prostitution.

I had never expected to see Vice-President Richard Nixon personally in Rome but on my last day in Italy, March 17, Sunday, while browsing in front of the Grand Hotel I saw Nixon and his wife getting into a one-horse cart for a ride to meet some high Italian Government officials. With his affable manner, Nixon stood up and waved to the crowd while American gobs from Naples on a sight-seeing tour of Rome got busy with their cameras and shook hands with the Vice-President. The cart dashed away so quickly that the Italians hardly recognized him. Later on I saw the Nixons at the Trevi Fountain where the movie "Three Coins in a Fountain" was filmed.

Like most of the hotels in London, Paris and Geneva, soap is not furnished in the Rome hotel and matches too are not given away free as in Japan.

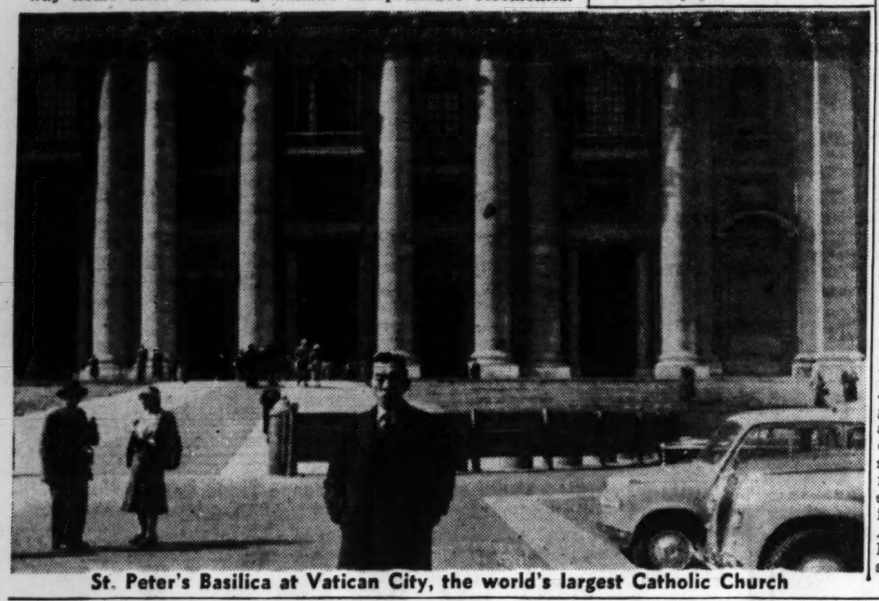
Nearly all stores are closed from noon to 2 or 3 p.m. but they are open up to 7:30 or 8 p.m. In comparison, I found Japanese department stores to be larger, more fully stocked, and prices cheaper in Japan.

And when it comes to open affection on the streets, the French beat them, for a boy and his sweetheart will kiss each other wherever they happen to be . . . on a crowded Metro subway, in a restaurant or while strolling on the bustling boulevard.

From Rome, I flew aboard a Scandinavian Airlines System plane making stopovers at Abandan (Iran), Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Bangkok, Manila and Tokyo. Of all the airports in Southeast Asia, I found Tokyo International Airport to be the largest and most modern followed by the airport at Bangkok. The food was so appetizing on the plane that when I arrived in Tokyo I had slightly gained in weight.

CAFE IN PARIS—Street cafes are one of the sights of France as seen in this picture taken on the Champs-Elysees, Paris' most fashionable shopping district.

Ruins of Pompeii, one of Italy's top tourist attractions



St. Peter's Basilica at Vatican City, the world's largest Catholic Church

# Copenhagen After Dark

By THE NIGHT OWL

Copenhagen's nightlife amply justifies the capital's nickname of "The Paris of the North." For a small country, Denmark dishes out an amazing lot of good food and dusk to dawn entertainment.

The law permits the clubs to stay open only six hours a night—any six hours. Saloonkeepers stagger their openings and closings. When the Atlantic Palace closes at midnight, the host urges his guests to move to his second floor Merry-Go-Round Bar till 2 a.m. and to a third floor club till 4 a.m. The Flamengo, with a peephole entrance and a gangster crew of doormen, cashiers and waiters, closes at sunrise.

Companionship for the evening is available in a hostess system similar to Tokyo's without any of the crass commercialism that is characteristic of the Ginza—although it may be just as expensive in the end.

The girls allegedly are completely innocent and independent, but it is generally accepted that they get a percentage of the drinks their "friends" consume.

The social custom here is for the man to approach a girl who is blowing on her hot chocolate at a table as if she were a regular customer and ask her to dance. Then he may join her table and pick up her tab. What develops out of this tete-a-tete is only their concern. Their "friendship" is cocooned in the aura of a senior prom.

Wonderful Copenhagen's clubs have an unique liquor serving technique. The waiter pours the first drink at the table out of what is always a full bottle and then leaves the bottle on the table for the guest to serve himself. At the end of the evening, one look at the bottle and the waiter knows how many shots have evaporated into the tourist's mouth.

Copenhagen's vaudeville acts come from all over Europe. They are entertaining. Shows last almost an hour and consist of an unconnected series of acts. There are magicians and jugglers, yodelling accordion players and Caribbean hip wigglers. An act of great charm that always brings wild applause is the electronically controlled, beretted boy doll who paints landscapes and portraits with brush and ink.

Despite the clubs' informality, many a party is decked out in evening dress. Danish men will wear white ties, tails and top hat on the slightest pretext.

Dining is semi-formal. Danish restaurants are as beautifully decorated as their bill of fare is delicious. Several Copenhagen restaurants qualify for the title of cultural assets or historical sites. They are known to bon vivants around the globe.

At the "7 Smaa hjem" diners are led to the cellar where they sit no kegs, sip their aperitifs, surrounded by 20,000 wine bottles. Then back upstairs for dinner in one of the seven quaintly furnished rooms from which the restaurant gets its name, "Seven Little Houses." Each room has its own decor but all blend together like a good sauce. There is the Christian VIII style of 1820, the Victorian style of 1880, The Fireplace Room and the Artists Room. The a-la-carte is rich in calories and prices, but worth every kroner.

More startling is OSKAR DAVIDSEN's five-foot long menu of 177 sandwiches. Danish sandwiches are artistic delights. They are half sandwiches by American standards without a top cover of bread. They look like miniature gardens. As much attention is paid to color combinations as to taste.

OSKAR DAVIDSEN's sandwiches may be ordered on rye, white, sour or crisp bread. Oskar offers nine different kinds of anchovy sandwiches and such oddities as dressed fillet of plaice, hot fried eel and remoulade, and "Strip Tease" (raw beef with raw egg yolk). Anything and everything will make a sandwich in Wonderful, Wonderful, Copenhagen.

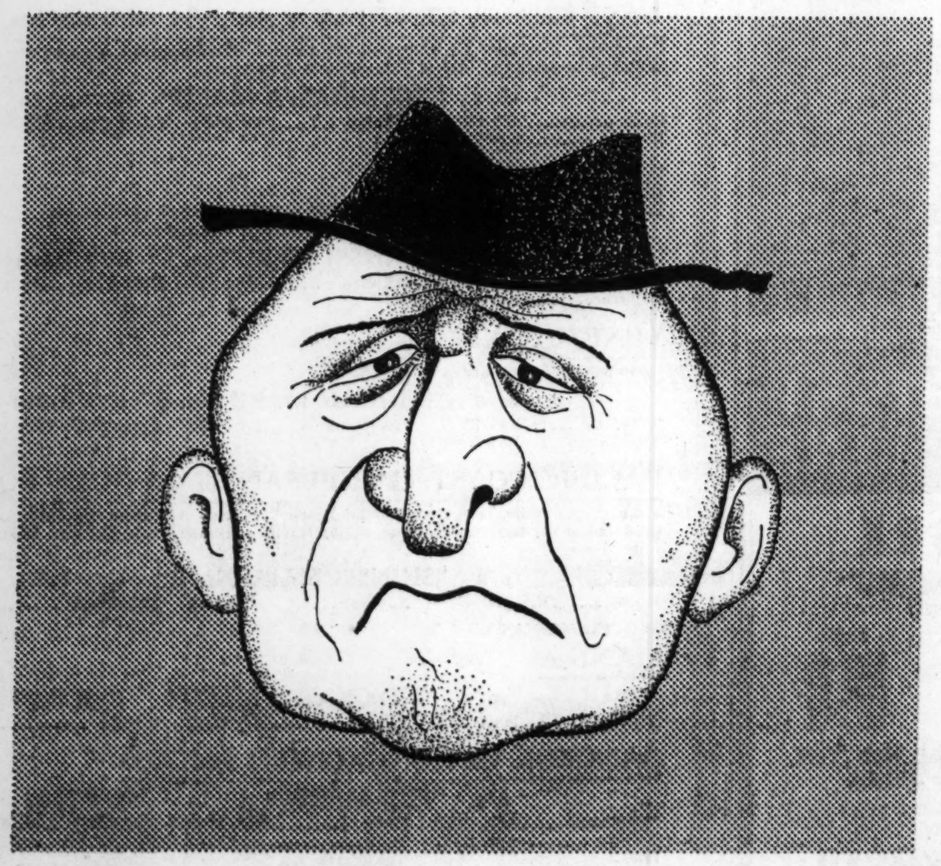
DANISH DELIGHTS. . . . . The guide at the Tuborg Brewery starts the tour by announcing that if anyone can drink beer as fast as the factory bottles the brew for a period of two seconds, he will get the whole factory. . . . Then the guide announces that Tuborg, largest beer producer in Europe, fills 120,000 bottles an hour. . . . . .

PUFFING HENS . . . Danish women smoke cigars in public.

SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES' guide points out that a cemetery separates the new American Embassy from the old Russian Embassy . . .

All illustrate their spiel with such old Danish proverbs as "Although in our country there is always an inn near a church, it is better to sit in the inn and think of the church than sit in the church and think of the inn."


# Suffering from Schedulum Erraticus?



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# Manchester Loses to Villa

LONDON (AP)—Aston Villa defeated injury-hit Manchester United 2-1 Saturday in the English Soccer Cup final before a sell-out crowd of 100,000.

Manchester's hopes of becoming the first team to win the English League and cup double in 60 years faded in the sixth minute when goalkeeper Ray Wood was carried off on a stretcher.

Wood seriously injured his jaw in a collision with Villa left winger Peter McParland. Wood came back after about 30 minutes, looking pale and in pain. He played on the wing.

Manchester started the second half without Wood. But after 10 minutes he returned to the field and played on the wing again.

Wood took over in goal again seven minutes from the end—but it was too late. The handicap had proved too much for the spirited Manchester team.

McParland got both Villa's goals—in the 67th and 72nd minutes.

Shokichi Natsui

# Natsui Again Judo Winner

Shokichi Natsui, a 31-year-old policeman from the Tohoku area, captured the national judo championship for the second time in a row Sunday.

Natsui, holder of the 6th Dan rank, won the crown by decisioning 5th Dan Koji Sone, in the finals. Sone, 28, is an employe of the Fuji Iron and Steel Company.

The tourney, watched by a big crowd at the Kuramae Kokugikan Sumo stadium, was televised.

Natsui and Sone were among 32 top judo experts of the nation participating in the big meet.

They reached the finals by successfully disposing of their opponents in four 10-minute matches, including the semi-finals.

## Dewanoumi Quits Sumo Body Post

Sumo Association director Hidemitsu Dewanoumi, who attempted suicide Saturday, submitted his resignation yesterday. He will be succeeded by former sumo great Futabayama, now known as Tokitsukaze.

# Hoad Bows To Drobny

BOURNEMOUTH, England (AP)—Jaroslav Drobny, 1954 Wimbledon champion, won the British hard courts tennis championship Saturday with a straight sets 6-4, 6-4, 6-4 victory over reigning Wimbledon champion Lew Hoad of Australia.

Drobny defeated the Australian Davis Cup star in 70 minutes.

In the women's singles final Shirley Bloomer, England, defeated Pat Ward, England, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

In the women's doubles final, Shirley Bloomer; Britain, and Darlene Hard, U.S. defeated Anne Shilcock and Pat Ward, Britain, 3-6, 7-5, 6-1.

PARIS—Mervyn Rose of Australia Sunday defeated Budge Patty of the U.S. 7-5, 6-3, 7-5, to win the men's singles title of the Paris international tennis championships.

## Sports Briefs

WARSAW (Kyodo-Reuter)—Poland scored an upset 1-0 victory over Hungary in a soccer international watched by a crowd of 50,000 Sunday.

COPENHAGEN (AP)—Preston North End of England easily defeated a Copenhagen selection in a soccer match here Sunday 3-1.

VIENNA (AP)—Austria narrowly won the 14th international soccer match with Sweden here Sunday 1-0.

NEW YORK (AP)—A New York German-American all-star soccer selection Sunday upset favored Kaiserslauterm Soccer Club 1-0.

## Chuo U. Club Victor

HIROSHIMA (Kyodo) — The Chuo University Soccer Club won the Emperor's Cup by defeating the Toyo Kogyo team 2-1 in the finals of the 37th All-Japan Soccer Championship at the Kokutaiji Senior High School ground in Hiroshima yesterday.

Kyodo-AP Radiophoto

IRON LIEGE (right), on the rail, noses out Gallant Man (5) in the Kentucky Derby. Round Table (left) was third in the big race. The finish was the closest in the Derby in 24 years. The favorite, Bold Ruler, challenged early in the race but finished in fourth position.

## STANDINGS

By The Associated Press

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 12 | 5 | .706 | — |
| Chicago | 11 | 5 | .688 | ½ |
| Boston | 10 | 8 | .556 | 2½ |
| Detroit | 9 | 9 | .500 | 3½ |
| Kansas City | 9 | 9 | .500 | 3½ |
| Cleveland | 8 | 8 | .500 | 3½ |
| Baltimore | 6 | 10 | .375 | 5½ |
| Washington | 4 | 15 | .211 | 9 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee | 13 | 3 | .813 | — |
| Brooklyn | 11 | 5 | .688 | 2 |
| Cincinnati | 11 | 7 | .611 | 3 |
| St. Louis | 9 | 7 | .563 | 4 |
| Philadelphia | 8 | 9 | .471 | 5½ |
| New York | 7 | 11 | .389 | 7 |
| Pittsburgh | 5 | 13 | .278 | 9 |
| Chicago | 4 | 13 | .235 | 9½ |

## Maureen Connolly Gains Hall of Fame

LOS ANGELES (KyodoUP)—Maureen Connolly, Elizabeth Ryan and R. Norris Williams II Saturday were named to the Helms Hall tennis Hall of Fame.

Miss Connolly has won both the American and British singles championships in recent years while Miss Ryan and Williams dominated the courts in the 1920s. The selection of the trio brings to 30 the number of tennis stars who have been elected to the Hall of Fame.

## Espinosa-Kobayashi Match Set Tonight

Orient bantam champ Leo Espinosa will face Hisao Kobayashi, second-ranking Japanese featherweight, in an eight-round non-title fray at the Hibiya open-air Amphitheater tonight.

The two were to meet last night but rain caused a postponement.

## Dies in Ottawa

OTTAWA (AP)—Phillip Douglas Lyons, widely-known in Canadian and international tennis, badminton and squash circles, died Saturday following a lengthy illness. He was 76.

# *Iron Liege Captures The Kentucky Derby*

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Iron Liege, the almost forgotten colt in the Calumet barn after the favored Gen. Duke was withdrawn due to an injury, won the $152,050 Kentucky Derby Saturday by a scant nose decision over the Irish invader Gallant Man.

The photo finish showed Iron Liege the winner in the closest Derby finish in 24 years. Round Table was third.

In one of the most exciting Derbies of all time, which had a chilled throng of some 100,000 jumping with excitement, Iron Liege just managed to hold off the final charge of Gallant Man in a pulsating battle in the final few yards. It was the superb riding of Willie Hartack, the nation's top rider for the last two years who guided Iron Liege to his great triumph.

Willie Shoemaker, who rode the second-place Irish horse, admitted later to inquiring stewards that he had misjudged the finish and eased his horse prematurely.

Bold Ruler, the Wheatley Stable colt who had been established the public choice at 6 to 5 after Gen. Duke was withdrawn earlier Saturday, challenged early in the race, then dropped back to finish a disappointing fourth as Round Table eased into the third money position.

Not since 1933, when Don Meade aboard Brokers Tip nosed out Head Play with Herb Fisher up in their famous slashing duel down the stretch, has Churchill Downs seen such a tight finish on the wire.

Iron Liege was clocked in 2:02-1/5 for the rugged mile and one quarter grind, as he ran his earnings to $162,580.

Federal Hill, owned by Clifford Lussky of Louisville, finished fifth, followed by Mrs. Ada L. Rice's Indian Creek; Mister Jive, jointly owned by Canadians John L. Appelbaum of Toronto and Vern Martin; Better Bee, pride of William S. Miller, and Shan Pac, owned by T. A. Grissom.

## Kayoed Fighter Dies in Hospital

JOHANNESBURG (Kyodo-UP)—South African middleweight Jimmy Elliott died here Sunday in a hospital following injuries received during his Empire title fight Saturday night against holder Pat McAteer of England.

Elliott was rushed to hospital following a sixth-round knockout with a suspected brain injury. He died Sunday morning.

The knockout came after one minute and 21 seconds of the sixth round. Elliott staggered to his feet after an eight count but collapsed. A doctor gave him oxygen in the ring but couldn't revive him. He was taken away, still unconscious, on a stretcher.

## *Today's Sports*

**Pro Baseball**—Central League: Taiyo vs. Yomiuri, 7 p.m., Kawasaki; Hanshin vs. Kokutetsu, 7 p.m., Koshien; Chunichi vs. Hiroshima, 6:30 p.m., Chunichi; Pacific League: Mainichi vs. Kintetsu, 2 p.m., Korakuen; Hankyu vs. Daiei, 7 p.m., Nishinomiya, Osaka; Nishitetsu vs. Nankai, 7 p.m., Heiwadai. **Student Baseball**—Toto University League, 4th week, Chuo U. vs. Komazawa U., Gakushuin U. vs. Agriculture U., 12:30 p.m., Meiji Shrine Ball Park. **Golf**—Kanto Women's Championship, 2nd day, 8 a.m., Koganei, Tokyo. **Basketball**—Kanto Industrial Tournament, 5 p.m., National Gym. **Horse Racing**—Kawasaki Races, first day, noon, Kawasaki.

## Sam Snead's Golf School

If you find yourself in a sand trap or in the rough near the green, you will want to play a shot which will lift the ball up out of its lie, reach the green and stop right away. This calls for the cut shot.

Don't try this shot if you ball is buried in a sand trap—use the ordinary explosion shot, which we will detail in a later lesson. For the cut shot, use an open stance with your left foot back from the direction line (A). Then, open the face of your club (lay it back at address and have it facing skyward at (B). By doing so, the club-face will strike the ball from the outside in and impart extra backspin.

I would recommend that you play the ball well forward, almost opposite your left heel. One way of checking on your stance and the fact that the clubface is open is to see that the "V's" formed by your thumbs and forefingers point toward your chin instead of your right shoulder. If you're in the sand, see that a thin cushion

of sand is between the clubhead and ball at impact. Don't be afraid to hit the ball in either case—and follow through.

(Copyright 1957, John F. Dille Co.)

# Yanks Trip Chisox Twice to Gain Lead

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees swept over the Chicago White Sox at Comiskey Park Sunday with a breezy 4-2, 3-0, doubleheader victory. The world champs, junking the Soxs five-game winning streak, now have a six-game success string of their own and a half-game lead in the American League.

In the National, the Milwaukee Braves pushed into a two-game lead over Brooklyn with a 10-7 romp against the Dodgers on the hitting of Henry Aaron and the near-perfect relief pitching of Ernie Johnson.

The Cincinnati Redlegs ended up only a game behind Brooklyn in third, running the season's longest winning streak in either league to seven games with a 6-2, 7-3 sweep at Pittsburgh. St. Louis also won a twin bill, belting Philadelphia 8-1 and 2-0.

The New York Giants and Chicago Cubs split their pair, the Cubs winning the opener 8-3 in 10 innings and the Giants taking the second game 6-2.

In the other AL games, Boston's Red Sox, ending a four-game losing streak but losing Ted Williams with a bruised elbow after he was struck by a pitch, took a pair from Cleveland 5-1 and 4-3. The Detroit Tigers won their fourth in a row, defeating Baltimore 3-1, and Kansas City, joining Detroit and Cleveland at .500, hammered Washington 7-2.

Bobby Shantz, the stubby "sore-armed" southpaw the Yankees got from Kansas City, became the first Yank pitcher to gain two complete games with a six-strikeout, seven-hit job in the opener. Mickey Mantle, who pulled a groin muscle in the nightcap, walloped his third home run with a man on as the Yankees broke up the opener with three runs in the fourth inning to beat Billy Pierce.

Young Johnny Kucks threw a three-hitter in the nightcap for the Yanks, who again had a three-run fourth. Yogi Berra's RBI single and a two-run triple by Elston Howard bagged it with Jack Harshman the loser.

# De Vicenzo Takes First In Colonial

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP)—Roberto De Vicenzo, the happy Argentine, won the $25,000 Colonial National Invitation Golf Tournament Sunday.

De Vicenzo, professional of the Mexico City Country Club who plays only occasionally in the United States, fired a 2-under-par 68-70 on final 36 holes for a total of 284 to win the $5,000 first money.

Dick Mayer, who had taken a 4-stroke lead over the field through the third round, either led or tied De Vicenzo through 63 holes but fell a stroke back at 65, pulled even at 273 and then lost it on the 17th green where his second shot was in a trap 50 feet from the hole. He blasted out and two-putted for a bogey.

Mayer ended up with 3-under-par 67 and 75 on the two rounds played Sunday, giving him a 72-hole total of 285 and $3,000.

Ed Furgol, who had 71-72 for 286, was third and won $2,000.

De Vicenzo's winning score was the highest to ever take this tournament. But the golf event was harried by rain, cold and wind and had one round wiped out entirely.

## Davis Cup Team Leaves for Manila

Japan's Davis Cup team took off by Scandinavian Airline System plane last night for Manila to meet the P.I. squad in the finals of the Eastern zone championships May 17-19.

The winner of the match will play the winner of the American zone this summer.

Japan beat Ceylon last month and the P.I. defeated India in the semifinals.

# Hikaru Meiji Speeds Home First in NHK Cup Event

Hikaru Meiji, a strapping dark colt carrying the colors of the Fujimoto Stable, definitely established himself as the horse to beat in the coming Japan Derby classic by streaking through a wind-swept Fuchu course to cop the coveted 2,000-meter NHK Cup race Sunday in the creditable time of 2:05:1.

Rated perfectly by the crack Ebina, the son of the great French horse Bois Roussel, who among his many feats crossed the English Channel to cop the Epsom Derby, Hikaru Meiji's victory appeared never to be in doubt as he took the lead from post number 3 and permitted Kyoto's fast-stepping Shin Sekai-ichi and Hishiryu to set the pace on the backstretch. Rounding into the fourth bend, Hikaru Meiji moved into second position and at the head of the stretch he turned on a burst of speed to open up a three-lengths lead.

The almost forgotten Rhapsody moved from far back in the stretch to catch Shin Sekai-ichi for second place about fifty yards from the final wire. Hishiryu placed fourth and Onward There also brought himself into Derby contention by his stirring stretch run from dead last. Backed odds-on by partisan fans, the winner returned only ¥110 on a ¥100 ticket.

Complete results of Sunday's races are as follows:

**1st race:** Golden Jam. w-120, p-110; Hayatakara. p-200; c-470 (4-1) **2nd race:** Higashi-o. w-190; Taketsuru; c-370 (1-2) **3rd race:** Yamakabuto. w-130, p-100; Tatsuhiro. p-190; c-300 (6-2) **4th race:** Mitsuru. w-540, p-200; Black Vino. p-290; Kikunosugata. p-100; c-4,720 (3-6) **5th race:** Hayahikari. w-180, p-130; Tamasakura. p-150; c-730 (3-4) **6th race:** Sachio. w-180, p-130; Gin-O. p-160; c-320 (4-5) **7th race:** Sachinomidori. w-370, p-120; Sakaefuji. p-170; Masatakara. p-120; c-1,920 (3-2) **8th race:** Yuken. w-440, p-210; Kiyokatsu. p-710; c-7,450 (2-6) **9th race:** Kikukabuto. w-150, p-110; Black Pearl. p-140; Hozan. p-140; c-350 (6-4) **10th race:** Hikaru Meiji. w-110, p-100; Rhapsody. p-170; Shin Sekai-ichi. p-160; c-350 (3-6) **11th race:** Takeshige. w-240, p-150; Kimihikari. p-220; c-980 (3-3).

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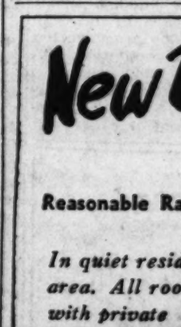


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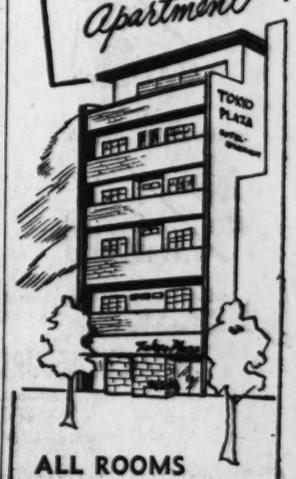


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LITTLE SPORT — By Rouson

# Foreigners' Investments Here Listed

Stocks of Japanese companies acquired by foreigners in March totaled 1,279,608 in 348 instances, aggregating ¥151,271,000 in value, according to an announcement by the Finance Ministry yesterday.

Japanese stocks held by foreigners at the end of the month stood at 244,950,275 in 18,611 cases, valued at ¥18,056,867,000.

Acquisition of beneficiary certificates by foreigners during the month numbered 654 in nine cases, worth ¥2,915,000, bringing the total up to 71,865 certificates and 807 cases, valued at ¥335,167,000.

Loans given to Japanese companies by foreigners during the month totaled four instances worth ¥4,818,863,520, raising the total of foreign loans to 75 instances valued at ¥96,813,349,800.

Technical assistance contracts concluded between Japanese and foreign firms totaled 11 instances, raising the total to 622.

# Pepsi-Cola Enters Market Here Soon

By The Associated Press

Pepsi-Cola, an American soft drink, soon will be sold in Japan on a limited basis, an official of the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry said yesterday.

He said about $20,000 worth of Pepsi-Cola syrup will be available at selected hotels, airports and golf links.

It will be handled by the Nihon Soft Drinks Company.

Pepsi-Cola will be the second American drink to appear here this year. April 23, the Tokyo Soft Drinks Company opened its plant to produce 200,000 cases of Coca-Cola annually.

## New Shipping Service

NEW YORK (AP)—The inauguration of the first direct freight service from the Great Lakes of the United States and Canada to Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Israel and other East Mediterranean ports has been announced here. The line is the Zim Israel Navigation Co., Ltd. of Haifa.


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# *Deprecate American Fears Of Hongkong Competition*

By SHELDON WESSON

HONGKONG—Taking all factors into consideration, manufacturing and exporting sources in the Colony are willing to concede that shipments of shirts to the United States this year may double or even triple to something like 100,000 dozen—making the U.S. one of Hongkong's half dozen largest customers for shirts. The figure for blouses will be larger. If a combined figure of 200,000 to 300,000 dozen is assumed, it represents 10 per cent or so of Japan's shipments to the States under the quota.

Some Americans doing business here are annoyed at the outcry in the States against Hongkong, on the grounds that the Colony imports a lot more of the popular branded lines of American shirts than she sells to the United States. Several American lines with widely-known names are distributed through Hongkong to markets in this part of the world, and sold in large quantities locally, as a "luxury" item.

**Basic Error**

The basic error being made by Americans who fear Hongkong competition, local observers say, is the assumption that the total apparel-manufacturing capacity here can be devoted to the American market, and that the American market is, automatically, so attractive as to make that a probability.

Actually, most of the increase in production capacity and exports in the last 12 months has resulted from a growing local market and growing sales to the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth points, a development which has aroused the ire of British textile and apparel interests.

Hongkong has been British-oriented for a long time. Manufacturers have developed strongly-established export and distribution systems for garments the qualities of which are much inferior to the popular-priced American lines. They see no reason to turn away from this sure thing, and to grapple with American buyers over quality points which have never been important here.

**Jockeying for Position**

So far, therefore, the principal activity here between American importers and local exporters and manufacturers has been a form of jockeying for position, of sounding out the possibilities. Actual business has resulted, and will continue to result, in growing volume; but not to the proportions feared by competitors in the States.

The business here is starting off a cut above the level which first became prominent in Japan. The blouses range down to the dollar retail level; but most range up to $2.49 and some to $5.95.

Japanese businessmen here say that Hongkong shirts and blouses are reaching Japanese quality standards with difficulty, and that in the lower priced brackets, they "cannot compare" with Japanese-made.

There is a slowly developing interest in embroidered blouses, to add a quality factor at relatively small additional cost. This type of blouse takes advantage of the pool of skilled and trainable labor among the South China refugees who brought here with them the traditional embroidery arts of China.

One problem which American importers are meeting is the decentralization of the sewing industry among many small makers who prefer to deal direct with the buyer. There is no well-developed wholesaler-exporter relationship, as in Japan, to supervise production and maintain centralized quality control over many shops which divide up an order.

• • •

This article is based on material appearing in Daily News Record (one of the Fairchild Publications, New York), leading American trade newspaper in the textile and allied fields.

# Small Toyopet Car Built for Trial

NAGOYA (Kyodo) — The Toyota Motor Company yesterday announced completion of 10 Toyopet-Corona cars — its latest creation—on a trial manufacture basis.

The Toyopet-Corona is a small-sized four-seater car and the company hopes to turn out 500 monthly from July for public sale.

The new model is equipped with a S-type 30 hp. engine with a cylinder capacity of 995 cubic centimeters.

## Rich Coal Deposit Located in Taiwan

TAIPEI (Kyodo-UP)—A group of Japanese, U.S. and Chinese geologists has found "rich coal deposits" in Central Taiwan, Vice-Economic Affairs Minister Li Ching-lu reported recently.

Li said according to estimates of the team after a three-week survey, coal deposits in the Hsinchu and Nanchuap areas amount to about 37 million tons.

He said the two coal areas, when properly mined, could produce enough coal to meet the needs of a steel plant producing 200,000 tons of steel which has been proposed for Taiwan.

The survey team is working out details for the development of the coal deposits with American capital, Japanese "know-how" and Chinese labor, Li said.

## Nippon Express Agent

E. L. Inwood, director of business planning, Railway Express Agency, Inc., is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo from the U.S. via Pan American Saturday for a three-day business trip. Railway Express Agency, Inc., is agent for the Nippon Express Co., Ltd., in the United States. Inwood will discuss business matters with executives of the Nippon Express while staying here. He will continue his trip to Hongkong next Tuesday.

# Present Year May Yield Bumper Crop

With the advance made by Japanese agriculture, another bumper crop in 1957, for the third straight year, is quite possible, according to the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry.

In 1955 a history-making rice yield of 409,600,000 U.S. bushels was recorded. In 1956 a near-record figure of 358,400,000 was obtained despite Hokkaido's frost damage to break a traditional agriculture jinx with two good crops in a row.

Ministry experts opined that with the development of Japanese agricultural know-how and farm chemicals, a bumper crop for three years running would no longer be a "miracle." Thanks to the highly advanced farming techniques they pointed out, the average rice yield per tan (0.245 acres) reached 13.312 U.S. bushels in 1955 as compared with the 9.216 average for the 30 years past.

They dismissed fears of a poor crop even under the worst weather conditions. And this year, the outlook is that the weather for crops will be generally favorable, according to the Meteorological Agency.

Becoming one of the most popular techniques to protect young rice shoots from cold, drought and salt, especially in the cold northwestern districts, is a novel method of covering nurseries with oilcloth for two to three weeks.

An early planting and reaping schedule is also employed to beat typhoons and salt water.

Farm chemicals, of which 82,000 tons were purchased by farmers last year, have been much improved to reduce farm pests drastically.

Over 200 species of rice are being grown and more new species are being added every year, while land improvement and irrigation works have progressed far enough to defy drought to a considerable extent.

## New Extraction Method For Uranium Discovered

The Rasa Industry Company, a large fertilizer and chemical maker here, is now seeking a U.S. patent for a novel 100 per cent efficient method to extract uranium from phosphate rock.

The method developed by the company is attracting keen attention not only because it could bring about a drastic increase in supplies of uranium needed for Japan's atomic energy development, but because it would considerably relieve Japan of its dependence on foreign patented techniques in respect to atomic fuel.

The company expects to complete a pilot plant in Osaka by the end of June for industrialization of its new uranium extraction process on the basis of successful experiments made through a ¥10 million Government subsidy, says Kyodo.

Japan depends on imports for all its phosphate rock needs at present.

The new method is said to excel all conventional methods, including the iron-exchange resin method and melting-agent method, in efficiency.

# Aviation Notes and News

Air France will move its sales, reservation, passenger and cargo offices now located at the Nikkatsu Building, Hibiya, to the eastern corner of the Sanshin Building shortly. General offices, such as accounting and administration, remain in the same room No. 201 of the Nikkatsu Building. The move will be completed at the end of next week. The new offices will be located at the eastern corner of the Sanshin Building facing the Hibiya Theater. The space was formerly occupied by the Stateside Restaurant. The ground floor, covering a total floor space of 34 tsubo, will be occupied by a service counter, reservation, passenger and cargo sales offices. An office for the salesmen will be located in the basement of the Sanshin Building covering a total floor space of 18.27 tsubo. Telephone numbers of the new Air France offices are 59-7866, 59-7818, 59-7504 and 59-7576.

• • •

The Tokyo office of American Airlines announces the introduction of a daily nonstop service between Los Angeles and Cleveland by utilizing the Douglas DC-7 aircraft from last Sunday. The newly introduced nonstop service is two hours faster than any Los Angeles-Cleveland flights at present in operation. In addition to the speed advantage, Francis T. Tokishige, district sales manager for Japan-Okinawa, pointed out in Tokyo that the flights will bring to Cleveland for the first time American's famed Mercury service, representing the utmost in airline luxury. The service includes de luxe cuisine, reserved seats, choice of beverages and other services. American's new service is part of an expanded service pattern which will also provide nonstop DC-7 flights between Ohio City and Boston.

• • •

A pink airplane which gives its passengers champagne almost every night now adds a raffish touch to the skies of eastern Virginia, relates the Associated Press. The 24-year-old flying wine cellar with a gigantic glass of champagne on its tail is owned by a gambling pier operator. It hauls customers from Washington and other cities to Colonial Beach, Va., and back again. The plane is a 14-passenger Boeing transport whose career began in 1933. The model—247D—was the aeronautic wonder of its day, one of the early all-metal transport, powered by two 450 hp. engines. It knocked around Mexico from 1945 to 1955, when a Miami, Fla. citizen bought it, flew it back to the States, and had it plushly rebuilt. Christened the Champagne cruiser by its new owners, the old plane seems to have found its proper destiny carrying would-be gamblers for whose $10 fare it sportingly kicks back a glass of champagne and $10 fare it sportingly kicks back a glass of champagne and $2 in nickels for later use in the slot machines on the off-shore pier in the Potomac River.

• • •

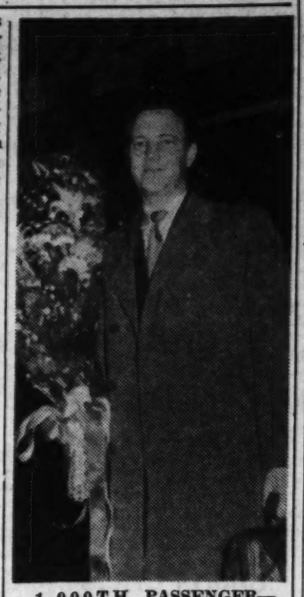
Requests for seat reservations to major league baseball games in the United States can be accepted at the Tokyo office of United Air Lines located at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, through an exclusive arrangement between the airline and 14 teams in the National and American leagues, Charles R. Farwell, Orient district manager, UAL, Tokyo, announced. Seats to major league baseball games in the U.S. can be reserved at any of United Air Lines' 135 ticket offices in 80 cities across the U.S. All baseball fans need to do is to visit a United ticket office where he purchases a coupon which, when presented at the "will call" office of the ball park, is exchanged for an actual admission ticket. Previously, tickets to major league games could only be purchased in cities where games were being held. Additional information can be obtained at United's office at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, or through an authorized travel agent.

• • •

C. J. Middleton, Seattle district sales manager for United Air Lines since 1936, has been appointed area sales manager for the Pacific Northwest districts of Seattle-Tacoma, Spokane and Vancouver. In his new post, Middleton will be responsible for all passenger-cargo sales activities in the four cities. A graduate of the University of Washington, Middleton joined United's Traffic Department at Seattle in 1930. He became district sales manager at Spokane four years later, and subsequently returned to head sales activities in Seattle.

• • •

According to the Associated Press, there was a difference of opinion in New York last Friday on whether the French jet airliner Caravelle was noisier on takeoff than conventional planes. A spokesman for Sud Aircraft, makers of the jet, said several United States airlines were interested in purchasing the Caravelle. He declined to name them.



1,000TH PASSENGER—Goesta Bylund, engineer of A. B. Defibrator, a fibre-board manufacturing company in Stockholm, arrived in Tokyo last night from Europe via SAS on a three-six month business trip to Japan. Bylund was the 1,000th passenger to use the polar shortcut flight between Europe and Japan since SAS inaugurated its flight service over the North Pole late in February.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# TICKER TALK

By a STAFF WRITER

Anticipation of higher prices after the holidays drove stock prices in the nation's major exchanges to new heights last week. In Tokyo the Dow-Jones index was less than five points off the 600 mark at the weekend.

Speculative capital, reflecting the recent softening of the commodities market, entered the stock market in fairly large amounts last week. Thus, although the Dow-Jones index continued on the upswing, prices throughout the broad miscellaneous front pursued diverse patterns.

Heavily capitalized items such as Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Nippon Express which were in great demand in previous weeks softened upon revealing their new capital increase programs.

**Teikoku Oil Popular**

On the other hand, Teikoku Oil, Nissan Chemicals and Nippon Mining which are expected to expand their activities into the natural gas field soared to new highs. Teikoku Oil, in particular, attracted major attention among local buyers as it shot up over the 160-yen mark.

During the week Toyo Rayon revealed a 3,000 million profit for the semi-annual accounting period ending in March, the biggest corporation profit earned since Toyo Spinning's 2,800 million yen of last autumn, but general weakness in the rayon yarn market kept buyers away from this item.

Thus, with steel prices also on the downswing and no major incentives in sight which might give the shipping group a shot-in-the-arm, these areas are likely to be bypassed by those seeking quick gains.

In short, buyers in general continue to maintain a cautious watch over the nation's deteriorating balance of trade figures. Imports during the month of April almost touched a new monthly high an estimates call for a 100 million dollar deficit in the trade balance during the May-September period.

Thus, the current foreign exchange holdings of 800 million dollars appears unstable in view of these continued deficits, more so since credits from Indonesia, Korea and Argentina are uncollectable at present. However, the stock market was not overly sensitive over this fact during the past few weeks as it was able to divert its attention into other directions.

**Nikkatsu Shares**

Among these was the alleged cornering operations on Nikkatsu shares by the Tokyu syndicate headed by Goto and his associate, Yokoi. Although no one was able to authenticate the buying operations, local brokers and pikers joined in to raise the price of this share from below par value up to 68 yen in two days.

In the face of this and other speculative activities, stern warning statements issued by the Governor of the Bank of Japan in midweek on further tightening of credit and possible extension of credit control on city bank loans was completely ignored.

## Labor Minister Reveals Climb in Employment

Labor Minister Shutaro Matsuura in his labor report for the last quarter (January-March) of fiscal 1956 revealed that the monthly average increase of the nation's employed persons during the period under review totaled 1,250,000.

The Minister also said the number of unemployed persons was 570,000 in January and 610,000 in February, showing an average monthly shrinkage of 90,000 over the corresponding months of the previous year.

## Currency Report

Currency issue of the Bank of Japan Saturday decreased ¥4,566 million to ¥637,354 million from Thursday. Advances increased ¥4,431 million to ¥279,707 million while national bond holdings declined ¥9,127 million to ¥337,051 million.

## 30 Taiwan Delegates Due Here for Int'l Trade Fair

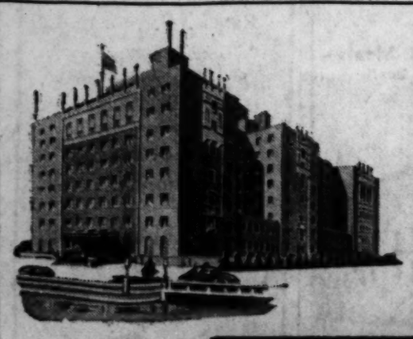
A delegation of 30 members representing the industrial and commercial organizations of Nationalist China will arrive in Tokyo via CAT in two groups Thursday and Saturday to attend the Japan International Trade Fair.

The delegation which consists of the leaders of all big firms in Nationalist China is headed by Y. L. Lin, member of the standing committee of the Taiwan Trade Association. C. K. Tseng, assistant to the vice-president for promotion, CAT, who has been invited to serve as an adviser to the delegation, will accompany them to Tokyo.

## Bank Clearings

(May 6)

| | |
|---|---|
| Bills Cleared | 234,670 |
| Value | ¥69,160,112,000 |
| Balance | ¥ 4,960,776,000 |

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OSAKA: Tel. (23) 8031/4, 4307 NAGOYA: Tel. (23) 4130/2
KOBE: Tel. (3) 0761/9 SHIMIZU: Tel. 1398, 1811



MITSUI LINE

GLOBE-CIRCLING, EASTWARD

m.s. "AWOBASAN MARU" (D/W 10,079)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kobe | 10/12 May | Yokohama | 14/16 May |
| Nagoya | 13/13 May | Otaru | 18/19 May |
| Shimizu | 14/14 May | | |

NEW YORK

m.s. "YOSHINOSAN MARU" (D/W abt. 12,030)
S.F., L.A., N.Y., †Phila., †Balti.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kobe | 15/16 May | Shimizu | 18/18 May |
| Nagoya | 17/17 May | Yokohama | 18/19 May |

m.s. "MANJUSAN MARU" (D/W abt. 10,600)
S.F., L.A., N.Y., †Phila., †Balti.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kobe | 30 May/2 June | Shimizu | 4/4 June |
| Nagoya | 3/4 June | Yokohama | 5/7 June |

GLOBE-CIRCLING, WESTWARD
Manila, Singapore, Penang.

m.s. "AKIBASAN MARU" (D/W 10,059)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yokohama | 26/27 May | Nagoya | 28/28 May |
| Shimizu | 27/27 May | Kobe | 29/31 May |

CARIBBEAN SEA & U.S. GULF
Seattle, Vanc., Portland, S.F., Crist., Curacao, La Guaira, Ciudad Trujillo, Santiago de Cuba, Havana, N. Orleans, Houston, Galveston.

m.s. "KAMOGAWA MARU" (D/W 10,512)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kobe | 13/15 May | Shimizu | 18/18 May |
| Nagoya | 16/17 May | Yokohama | 19/20 May |

INDIA, PAKISTAN

s.s. "NACHISAN MARU" (D/W 6,944)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yokohama | 23/24 May | Kobe | 28/30 May |
| Nagoya | 25/26 May | Moji | 31/31 May |
| Osaka | 27/28 May | | |

RANGOON, CALCUTTA

s.s. "MEIKO MARU" (D/W 8,424)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yokohama | 19/20 May | Kobe | 23/25 May |
| Nagoya | 21/21 May | †Moji | 26/26 May |
| Osaka | 22/23 May | | |

BANGKOK via Hongkong, Saigon

s.s. "MEIKO MARU" (D/W 8,424)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yokohama | 19/20 May | Kobe | 23/25 May |
| Nagoya | 21/21 May | †Moji | 26/26 May |
| Osaka | 22/23 May | | |

† Subject to inducement.

Subject to alteration with or without notice.

For all particulars please apply to:

Mitsui Steamship Co., Ltd.

TOKYO: (24) 0161, 7981, 2283, 3608 (24) 2283, 3608 (After office hours)
YOKOHAMA: (8) 2541, 7581/5 SHIMIZU: 2604/5
NAGOYA: (55) 1121/5 OSAKA: (44) 5431/6
KOBE: (3) 5601/9, 5600 MOJI: 0189, 0235, 0759, 1297

# Domestic, Foreign Markets

## TOKYO STOCKS

Kyodo

The post-holiday Tokyo stock market made a reactional decline yesterday after the weekend's bullish trading.

Such specially designated stocks as Ajinomoto, Tokyo Marine Insurance and Heiwa Realty went down by ¥5. Also among the losers were Nippon Mining, Teikoku Petroleum and other oils, chemicals and steels.

Turnover was estimated at 32,000,000.

| | May 4 | May 6 |
|---|---|---|
| **SPECIFIED STOCKS** | | |
| Heiwa Real Estate | 334 | 329 |
| Tokyo Marine & Fire | 138 | 133 |
| N.Y.K. | 61 | 61 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. | 125 | 123 |
| Nisshin Spinning | 209 | 208 |
| Ajinomoto | 219 | 214 |
| Mitsukoshi | 258 | 254 |
| Mitsubishi Estate | 226 | 223 |
| **MARINE PRODUCTS** | | |
| Polar Whaling | 61 | 60 |
| Nichiro Fisheries | 63 | 62 |
| Nippon Suisan | 95 | 94 |
| **MINING** | | |
| Mitsubishi Metal Min. | 116 | 114 |
| Nippon Mining | 114 | 109 |
| Sumitomo Metal Min. | 108 | 107 |
| Mitsui Min. & Smelt. | 118 | 115 |
| Mitsui Mining | 116 | 113 |
| Mitsubishi Mining | 123 | 122 |
| Furukawa Mining | 111 | 110 |
| Hokkaido Colliery | 136 | 133 |
| Ube Ind. | 140 | 139 |
| Teikoku Oil | 161 | 158 |
| **FOODSTUFF** | | |
| Nippon Flour Mills | 110 | 111 |
| Nisshin Flour Milling | 130 | 130 |
| Dai Nippon Sugar | 159 | 156 |
| Taito | 302 | 300 |
| Nippon Breweries | 151 | 151 |
| Asahi Breweries | 164 | 162 |
| Kirin Breweries | 195 | 195 |
| Takara Breweries | 99 | 98 |
| **TEXTILE** | | |
| Toyo Spinning | 185 | 183 |
| Kanegafuchi Spinning | 113 | 114 |
| Fuji Spinning | 105 | 105 |
| Japan Wool Textile | 138 | 138 |
| **RAYON** | | |
| Teikoku Rayon | 147 | 145 |
| Toyo Rayon | 227 | 225 |
| Toho Rayon | 117 | 117 |
| Kurashiki Rayon | 142 | 142 |
| Nippon Rayon | 139 | 139 |
| Asahi Chemical | 445 | — |
| **PULP** | | |
| Sanyo Pulp | 129 | 127 |
| Nippon Pulp | 126 | 124 |
| Kokusaku Pulp | 110 | 111 |
| Tohoku Pulp | 115 | 114 |
| **PAPER** | | |
| Oji Paper | 253 | 251 |
| Honshu Paper | 112 | 109 |
| Jujo Paper | 294 | 292 |
| **CHEMICALS** | | |
| Toyo Koatsu | 140 | 138 |
| Showa Electric Ind. | 170 | 168 |
| Sumitomo Chemical | 166 | 164 |
| New Japan Nitrogen | 120 | 118 |
| Nissan Chemical | 104 | 103 |
| Nippon Soda | 146 | 142 |
| Toa Gosei | 149 | 147 |
| Mitsui Chemical | 159 | 155 |
| Kyowa Fermentation | 143 | 139 |
| Sekisui Chemical | 173 | 170 |
| Sankyo | 146 | 149 |
| Takeda Pharmaceutical | 101 | 102 |
| Fuji Photo Film | 137 | 136 |
| Konishiroku Photo | 86 | 86 |
| **OIL & COAL PRODUCTS** | | |
| Nippon Oil | 116 | 112 |
| Showa Oil | 139 | 136 |
| Maruzen Oil | 193 | 189 |
| Mitsubishi Oil | 193 | 192 |
| Toa Nenryo Kogyo | 175 | 169 |
| Koa Oil | 144 | 143 |
| Daikyo Oil | 168 | 168 |
| Mitsubishi Chemical | 136 | 134 |
| **RUBBER, CERAMICS & GLASS** | | |
| Yokohama Rubber | 229 | 228 |
| Asahi Glass | 205 | 202 |
| Nippon Sheet Glass | 272 | 272 |
| Japan Cement | 142 | 140 |
| Iwaki Cement | 330 | 326 |
| Onoda Cement | 109 | 108 |
| **STEEL & METAL** | | |
| Yawata Iron & Steel | 76 | 76 |
| Fuji Iron & Steel | 74 | 74 |
| Kawasaki Steel | 71 | 71 |
| Nippon Steel Tube | 78 | 78 |
| Sumitomo Metal | 94 | 93 |
| Kobe Steel Works | 65 | 64 |
| Japan Steel Works | 234 | 235 |
| Nippon Yakin | 78 | 77 |
| Nippon Light Metal | 187 | 185 |
| **MACHINERY** | | |
| Komatsu Mfg. | 109 | 107 |
| Ebara Mfg. | 206 | 204 |
| Japan Precision | 185 | 184 |
| Toyo Bearing | 200 | 199 |
| **ELECTRIC MACHINERY** | | |
| Hitachi, Ltd. | 128 | 127 |
| Tokyo Shibaura | 97 | 97 |
| Mitsubishi Electric | 118 | 116 |
| Fuji Electric | 137 | 136 |
| Furukawa Electric Ind. | 119 | 119 |
| Sumitomo Electric Ind. | 117 | 117 |
| Nippon Electric | 136 | 135 |
| Matsushita Electric | 244 | 240 |
| Yokokawa Electric | 141 | 139 |
| **SHIPBUILDING** | | |
| Mitsubishi Shipbldg. | 111 | 109 |
| Mitsubishi N. Heavy | 108 | 105 |
| Mitsui Shipbuilding | 115 | 112 |
| Hitachi Shipbuilding | 103 | 102 |
| Harima Shipbuilding | 68 | 67 |
| Uraga Dock | 98 | 97 |
| Kawasaki Dockyard | 77 | 78 |
| Ishikawajima H'vy Ind. | 88 | 87 |
| **AUTOMOBILE** | | |
| Nissan Motor | 150 | 147 |
| Isuzu Motor | 119 | 118 |
| Toyota Motor | 253 | 253 |
| Hino Diesel | 125 | 124 |
| **CAMERA** | | |
| Nippon Kogaku K.K. | 139 | 136 |
| Canon Camera | 162 | 161 |
| **TRADING** | | |
| Daiichi Bussan | 175 | 174 |
| Mitsui Bussan | 169 | 165 |
| Mitsubishi Trading | 126 | 124 |
| **FINANCE** | | |
| Bank of Tokyo | 60 | 60 |
| Fuji Bank | 76 | 76 |
| Mitsubishi Bank | 77 | 77 |
| Taisho Marine & Fire | 68 | 69 |
| Sumitomo Marine & F. | 62 | 64 |
| **TRANSPORTATION & SHIPPING** | | |
| Nippon Express | 247 | 244 |
| O. S. K. | 54 | 53 |
| Nitto Shosen | 80 | 78 |
| Mitsui Steamship | 69 | 67 |
| Yamashita Steamship | 59 | 58 |
| Iino Kaiun | 70 | 69 |
| Mitsubishi Shipping | 77 | 75 |
| Daido Kaiun | 68 | 68 |
| Nippon Oil Tanker | 91 | 89 |
| **PUBLIC UTILITIES** | | |
| Tokyo Electric Power | 765 | 765 |
| Chubu Electric Power | 620 | 625 |
| Kansai Electric Power | 735 | 736 |
| Tokyo Gas | 80 | 80 |
| **AMUSEMENT** | | |
| Shochiku | 122 | 124 |
| Toho | 1355 | 1355 |
| Daiei | 125 | 129 |
| Toei | 151 | 151 |
| **AVERAGES** | | |
| Dow Jones Average | 595.46 | 590.05 |
| Single Average | 128.41 | 127.24 |

(Stock prices by courtesy of the Nomura Securities Company)

## COMMODITIES

### DOMESTIC

By Kyodo News Service

May 6

| | Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| **OSAKA SANPIN** (10 sen per lb) | | |
| Cotton Yarn: | | |
| May | 1761 | 1752 |
| Oct. | 1725 | 1721 |
| **TOKYO TEXTILE** (10 sen per lb) | | |
| Cotton Yarn: | | |
| May | 1774 | 1767 |
| Oct. | 1751 | 1745 |
| Rayon Yarn: | | |
| May | 1849 | 1850 |
| Oct. | 1849 | 1829 |
| **OSAKA CHEMICAL FIBER YARN** (10 sen per lb) | | |
| Rayon Yarn: | | |
| May | 1829 | 1820 |
| Oct. | 1840 | 1830 |
| Staple Fiber Yarn: | | |
| May | 1136 | 1125 |
| Oct. | 1140 | 1138 |
| **FUKUI RAYON YARN** (10 sen per lb) | | |
| May | 1821 | 1815 |
| Oct. | 1821 | 1810 |
| **YOKOHAMA RAW SILK** (Yen per kin) | | |
| May | 2098 | 2075 |
| Oct. | 2014 | 1995 |
| **KOBE RAW SILK** (Yen per kin) | | |
| May | 2105 | 2072 |
| Oct. | 2009 | 1994 |
| **TOKYO RUBBER** (10 sen per lb) | | |
| May | 1063 | 1039 |
| Oct. | 1060 | 1036 |
| **KOBE RUBBER** (10 sen per lb) | | |
| May | 1067 | 1048 |
| Oct. | 1053 | 1035 |
| **TOKYO SUGAR** (10 sen per kin) | | |
| May | 550 | 550 |
| Jan. | * | 566 |
| **NAGOYA WORSTED YARN** (Yen per kin) | | |
| May | 980 | 976 |
| Oct. | 990 | 986 |
| **TOYOHASHI COCOON** (Yen per 100 momme) | | |
| May | 471 | 471 |
| Oct. | 434 | 430 |

*—Unavailable

## EXCHANGE RATES

Foreign Banknote Selling Rates as of May 1, 1957 (Prepared by Deak & Co., Inc. 151, Maiden Lane, San Francisco, California)

| | Official Exchange Units Per U.S. $1 | Banknote Rate Per U.S. $1 |
|---|---|---|
| Austria (Schilling) | 25.44 | 25.95 |
| Argentina (Peso) | 18.00 | 38.45 |
| Belgium (Franc) | 50.00 | 50.20 |
| Bolivia (Boliviano) | 7,700.00 | 7,500.00 |
| Brazil (Cruzeiro) | 18.00 | 65.80 |
| Burma (Kyat) | 4.76 | 10.00 |
| Ceylon (Rupee) | 4.76 | 5.60 |
| Chile (Peso) | 460.00 | 500.00 |
| Colombia (Peso) | 2.50 | 6.00 |
| Denmark (Krone) | 6.82 | 6.94 |
| Ecuador (Sucre) | 15.00 | 18.50 |
| Finland (Mark) | 231.00 | 333.00 |
| France (Franc) | 349.00 | 400.00 |
| W. Germany (Deutsche Mark) | 4.19 | 4.21 |
| E. Germany (Ostmark) | 2.22 | 15.00 |
| Honduras (Lempira) | 2.00 | 2.20 |
| Hongkong (Dollar) | 5.71 | 5.88 |
| Hungary (Forint) | 11.60 | 80.00 |
| India (Rupee) | 4.76 | 5.00 |
| Indonesia (Rupiah) | 11.40 | 31.00 |
| Italy (Lira) | 624.84 | 625.00 |
| Japan (Yen) | 360.00 | 390.00 |
| Malaya (Dollar) | 3.03 | 3.22 |
| Mexico (Dollar) | Free | 12.45 |
| Netherlands (Guilder) | 3.50 | 3.81 |
| Nicaragua (Cordoba) | 5.00 | 6.90 |
| Norway (Krone) | 7.13 | 7.19 |
| Pakistan (Rupee) | 4.76 | 6.66 |
| Peru (Sol) | 14.90 | 18.18 |
| Philippines (Peso) | 2.00 | 3.15 |
| Portugal (Escudo) | 28.60 | 28.65 |
| Spain (Peseta) | 38.95 | 50.00 |
| Sweden (Krona) | 5.17 | 5.26 |
| Switzerland (Franc) | Free | 4.26 |
| Taiwan (Taiwan dollar) | 24.60 | 33.33 |
| Thailand (Baht) | 20.00 | 20.10 |
| Turkey (Lira) | 2.80 | 11.11 |
| S. Vietnam (Piastre) | 36.00 | 80.00 |
| Yugoslavia (Dinar) | 300.00 | 526.00 |
| Australia (Pound) | 2.24 | 2.10 |
| Egypt (Pound) | 2.88 | 1.90 |
| Britain (Pound) | 2.82 | 2.78 |
| Ireland (Pound) | 2.82 | 2.78 |
| New Zealand (Pound) | 2.80 | 2.55 |
| South Africa (Pound) | 2.80 | 2.76 |

## U.S. Business

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## EMPLOYMENT

### Help Wanted

**SECRETARY** male or female capable handle English correspondence acquainted engineering terms wanted by agent well known American manufacturers. Apply Box 50, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**COMPETENT** reliable secretary with sound English knowledge wanted by leading import/export firm in Ohtemachi. Apply with curriculum vitae, indication of previous experience and references to Box 56, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**COOK-MAID** for American businessman. MUST have experience. MUST speak English. Call: 30-0811 any evening between 7-9 p.m. only.

**SALESMEN SALESWOMEN** CALL AFTERNOONS 2-4724 Yokohama.

**AMERICAN** firm needs first-class, experienced private secretary, perfect English, for permanent position. High salary. Send resume to Box 64, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**FIRST CLASS** houseboy or maid, live out, age over 25, must have experience in civilian house. Must like child and dog. 48-1367.

**WANTED** immediately English speaking and experienced housemaid, good salary, live in. Phone: 28-1788 on working days.

**WANTED** urgently French or English speaking foreign lady by international club. Salary ¥53,000—plus transportation. Private living quarters available. Best condition for suitable person. Working hours: 5 p.m.-11 p.m. 34-7001, Osaka.

**(1) COOK** (preferably French-style), experienced, civilian recommendations. Live in. (2) Housemaid, for general housework, washing/ironing, some English. Telephone: 44-7077.

**HOUSEMAID** for European family, experience and good recommendations, English speaking, live-in. Healthy and dependable. 44-6832, Tuesday morning.

**LADY** clerk typist. Read, write, speak English, soroban. Tall and active. Wanted by Japanese toy manufacturer and exporter in Sumida-ku. Permanent position. Apply to Box 565, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**NURSE** must speak English or Spanish, experienced in children's care, live in, good recommendation. Telephone: 45-6400.

### Situation Wanted

**FOUR** Americans to be released from The Armed Forces within the next eight months desire permanent positions with American or Foreign concerns. Box 58, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**COOK** male 11 years' experiences. Western-style cooking. Has good recommendation. Can speak English. 44-7707.

**JAPANESE** gentleman, hotel, club manager/assistant, 25 years experiences in States and Japan, best references. Box 59, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**EXPERIENCED** in preparing ship's account, banking procedure, foreign exchange and office routine. Box 564 Japan Times, Tokyo.

**GERMAN** Chemical Engineer, long experience in Japan, seeks position with Foreign or Japanese concern. Please write Box 62 Japan Times, Tokyo.

**GUIDE**, foreign lady attractive, educated offers her service to TOURISTS BUSINESSMEN. Know about Japan. Speaks 4 languages including Japanese. Box 519, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**JAPANESE** male, 29, seeks any job, experienced as clerk (some typing), has good recommendation. Box 63, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**AIRLINES** ALLROUNDMAN, EXPERIENCED 8-year: sales, reservations, ticketing, traffic, passenger handling operations; English/French/German speaking; desires permanent position. Box 65, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**COOK**, female middle age, has references. Live-in. Speaking English. Experienced long years. Box 66, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**COOK/MAID**, amah, 34, speaking English fluently, having long experience, good recommendation, seeks living-out position. 78-0172 Mrs. Fuse. 09:00—13:00.

## AUTOMOBILES

### For Sale

**1950 PONTIAC** two-door good condition radio and heater. Best offer. Telephone 266-2730, 266-2887. SP2 Diloreto.

**BUICK 1954** Special four-door R. & H. Dynaflow, T.V. 17" Motorola, New Sears vacuum cleaner, rollaway model. Lt. Murray, Yokota 77607 daytime.

**FORD '50** four-door V-8 Custom sedan with good tires and in fair condition. Telephone: 9497-2063.

**HILLMAN** Minx De Luxe Saloon $1482 Tax free. Freight Insurance extra. Order for immediate delivery. C. Itoh Motors Ltd. Tel: 48-8451, 5656.

### Automobiles—For Sale

**1953 PACKARD** dark blue four-door sedan radio heater tinted glass power brakes ultramatic. ¥720,000. Tel: 2636-3739.

**PORSCHE** 55 Coupe 1300cc Engine black radio heater. Excellent condition. 8,000 miles immediate delivery. Call: 48-0019, 3696 Mitsuwa Motors Yamaguchi.

**BUICK SPECIAL** '53 two-door, radio, heater, good condition, available now. Call: 2636-3493.

**1954 CHEVROLET** 210 four-door sedan, radio, heater, standard shift, two-tone green, 22,000 miles in excellent condition. For immediate sale in Yen. Call: 57-0579.

**1952 DODGE** Meadowbrook four-door, radio and heater, excellent condition. Best offer Yen or MPC. 48-7141 ext. 514 Miss Shermerhorn.

**FOR SALE**—1952 Packard Fourdoor "300." Radio Heater and Power Brakes. $850 or Yen equivalent. Zama: 3-3371 home or 3-2560 office.

**1954 FORD** Ranchwagon Custom V-8 Radio Heater Overdrive blue and gray 33,000 miles excellent condition available immediately, ¥700,000. Yokohama 2-6816.

**1953 WILLYS** S/W R&H Overdrive $1300 MPC or Yen very good condition telephone Tachikawa 28876 or 28909 Mr. Smith.

**1953 BUICK** Super Rivera two-door, radio, heater, power brakes $1,600. Telephone: Yokohama 2-0538 or 2-6531 Extension 5.

**54 FORD** Country sedan, four-door, 8-passenger V-8. 26,000 miles, excellent condition, radio, heater, Fordmatic, best offer over $2,100. Tokyo 2636-3873.

*Call*
**Spike or Nojima**
at
**50-9217 • 50-9218**
For
**Your Used Car Deals**

**1955 OLDSMOBILE** two-door hardtop, red & white, Hydramatic, R & H, white sidewall tires, new seatcovers, 30,000 miles. Car and tires excellent condition. Phone: 2-8663 TAB, July contract.

**1955 TRIUMPH** TR2 sports car, black, radio, heater, excellent condition, Yen or MPC. Best offer over $2,100. Phone: Capt. Milbee 265-2765/2515.

### Wanted to Buy

**IMMEDIATELY** wanted 1953-56 Chrysler, Buick, etc., for future, present contract. Best price in Tokyo. Sunday open. Call: 43-7191/5 Matsuda Auto.

**WANTED** 1954-7 Model Two and Four-doors Car. Cash in 5 Minutes Call: JOHN, Tokyo 48-2692. Auto Exchange Inc.

**NEWEST** Cars '55-'57 Buick, Chrysler, Dodge, Plymouth, Olds., Chevrolet, Ford etc. Best Price in Cash, for advance or present contract call: Tokyo 48-8256/9, Toyokawa Motors.

**AUTOMOBILES** 1955-57 for advance or present dealing in cash. Call: 48-8571/3 ATLANTIC TRADING Location: 15th & B Ave.

**IMMEDIATE** Cash payment for late model car of any make. Kobayashi Auto, on 10th St. near F Ave. Tel: 48-8301/5.

**IMMEDIATELY** 1953—1957 any make buy now, make future contract. Call: Toyo Motors, 10th Street front of Sanno Hotel, 48-8561/4.

**'56, '55 PLYMOUTH**, Dodge, Cadillac, Buick, Highest price, contract now for future delivery. 59-6881, HIBIYA MOTORS beside Rocker Four Club.

**USED CARS** 1950-1957 Any make, year, model, highest price. Try us first. Call: 37-9197, 10:00 a.m.—8:00 p.m. Tiger Motors.

**WANTED** used cars. Any make, year, type, highest price in Tokyo. Contact now for future delivery. Call: 43-2151 Sun Motor's & Co., 10-Street Mita Ave.

**USED** car, any make, year. Used car, good price. Used car, now cash payment. Royal Trading Co. 48-1994, 48-2309.

## HOUSING

### For Sale

**3 BEDROOM** western style house, well built and centrally heated, only 10 minutes downtown, livingroom, diningroom, sunroom, study, one Japanese room, kitchen, maidroom, tiled bathroom, garden, overlooking view. Interested, please write for further details Box 61, Japan Times, Tokyo.

**100 200 and 500** Tsubo land for sale: beautiful location overlooks bay situated on East Bluff Yokohama. Call: 2-3044 Ikeda.

### Wanted to Buy

**WESTERN STYLE** sunny 2-3 bedroom houses, land 100-200 tsubo, drive in, Area Odakyu, Toyoko, Inogashira Lines, good surroundings. 54-7744, 54-8202 Sanko.

### For Rent

**DIAL:** 33-8787, 33-3413, Nakajima's Handles favorable Houses, Apartments Office stands Ave. "K" close 10th (Opposite Gasoline Station) Address, 3, Kojimachi 6-chome.

**$60—$90 VACANCY** W/Phone, one, two or three bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, livingroom, western style, furnished. Running hot water, School Bus. Call: 96-3211 Fuji Heights.

**WASHINGTON HEIGHTS** area 2-bedroom house with completely facilities, approved ¥45,000 Azabu 2-3 bedrooms with lawn garden ¥60,000. Each ready occupancy. 40-7517, 3755 Ace.

**APPROVED** House; 5 rooms 17½ tsubo convenient (trolleys, bus, trains) Shiba location: 15 minutes downtown; 19 road miles to Fuchu. Army price; Parkable, garden. Office 28-4772, Shinjo.

**ARMY AUTHORIZED FEE** Approved Agency "SARATOGA" has houses at Anytime anyplace in Tokyo, always at your service. Call: 57-7953, 57-7954.

**1—3 BEDROOM** Apartment. Completely furnished Approved. Quiet neighborhood, best location near Yamashita Park. Reasonable rent. For details call Yokohama 8-7889.

**HOTEL-APARTMENTS:** Completely furnished. Double rooms, bath, kitchen, $185 up (Month); Single room, bath, Kitchenette, $95 up, including utilities, maid service, HELM HOUSE, Yokohama. Tel: 8-5881.

**5 ROOM** house with all facilities. Spacious garden, sunny and good location. Shinagawa-ku, Owner. Tel: 78-1298.

**WESTERN-STYLE** 45 tsubo 4 bedrooms Furnished Livingroom Diningroom, Garden 300 tsubo. Nice Location. Call: Yokohama 2-3044.

**AOYAMA:** clear 2 bedroom bungalow ¥55,000. SHIBUYA: beautiful 3 bedroom houses ¥65,000—¥75,000. SENZOKU; 3 large bedroom bungalow ¥80,000. All with telephone, garden, carport. 36-5837, 368-2253, King's Corporation.

**IDEAL** location Azabu, 3 bedrooms, 2 bath's, garage, laundry, phone, servants quarters, beautiful garden, all western conveniences, American-built, attractive Japanese decor. Keep cook and maid now living in, if desired, also car, driver. Occupant going home leave. Available 3 mons. from Jun 18. Phone: 20-0040 or 45-4803.

**NEAR** Washington Heights: ¥30,000. Nice 2 bedroom bungalow with modern facilities, beautiful garden. Also near Green Park, 1 bedroom bungalows ¥16,000 — ¥25,000. 2-3 bedroom houses ¥33,000—¥42,000. Many others. 56-8008, 56-8249 Okamura.


CINE-LENSES
KINOTAR KINOTEL
ICHIZUKA OPT. IND. CO., LTD. TOKYO
TEL: (95) 1264, 6241


**PERSHING HEIGHTS** vicinity semi western independent 33 tsubo house 5 rooms, kitchen, tiled bathroom, ¥45,000. (2) Kojimachi western independent 2 bedroom house with telephone ¥36,000. Many others ¥5,000—¥120,000. 33-8787, 33-3413 Nakajima.

**SHIBUYA:** western style house, well built, living/diningroom, large bedroom and studyroom. Kitchen, bath, shower. Garden fenced in, parking-lot. ¥35,000. Shoei 54-6219.

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# The Japan Times

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## The Small Business Law

The Small Business Organization Law now in the Diet has a vital bearing not only on the interests immediately concerned but indirectly on the rest of the world. For the bill is designed to strengthen the position of the millions of minor enterprisers who, together with their employes and dependent families, make up a considerable portion of the total population of Japan.

According to the bill in question, small business is tentatively defined as those manufacturers and businessmen who have fewer than 300 employes. Many of the enterprisers in this category employ a very handful of neighbors for work in their own homes which double as "factories."

Yet, it is this broad economic stratum which accounts for more than one-half of the total goods and services produced annually. And a great deal of these products find their way to the markets abroad, earning foreign currencies.

Despite the relative importance of the small business to Japan's economy these interests as a whole have in many respects fared worse than other major economic elements, e.g., the farmer and the labor.

Because of the lack of organization and coordination among interests dealing in the same export commodities, for instance, they often find themselves engaged in a suicidal competition trying to undersell one another. Such a practice is in a great measure responsible for the unsavory reputation Japan enjoys abroad that its products are cheap but inferior in quality.

It is to ameliorate this sort of situation that the Small Business Political League popularly known as Chuseiren was formed about a year ago. As the result of its vigorous campaign as a political pressure group, the bill under discussion was introduced to the House of Representatives in March.

The Small Business Organization Bill is designed to augment the strength of the small business as a single economic interest group through organization and government assistance. It provides, for example, for the creation of associations of manufacturers or businessmen by kinds of undertaking. Although each enterpriser is free to join or not to join an association in his field of enterprise and in his own locality, its membership becomes compulsory for him when more than three-fourths of potential members have joined it.

Fear and objection have been noted in some quarters, who feel that the bill in question gives undue strengths to the small business. When organized as a political force, it might exert an unwieldy influence on the government, it has been argued.

Our position, however, is that such an eventuality is hardly likely in view of the enormous variety of small business in terms of the kind and scope of enterprise. It is for this reason, as a matter of fact, that there has been lack of organization and coordination among the numerous individual enterprisers classified together as small business.

We believe therefore that a legislation of the kind now being studied in the Diet is necessary for the sound development of Japan's economy. At the same time, we urge that the particular bill be thoroughly discussed and the views of the interests to be affected fully heard in the process of legislative deliberation.

## Flies and Mosquitoes

The three-year-old campaign to eradicate flies and mosquitoes has moved in sputters and spurts so far. For the most part, the drives against disease-carrying insects were limited to a few simple measures in a relatively few model districts. But in these areas where sustained efforts were made, the results have been eye-opening.

A Welfare Ministry survey shows districts of Hiroshima Prefecture which participated in the drive had infant mortality of 12.6 per cent compared to 23.4 per cent in areas which did not take part. In Chiba Prefecture, districts where hogs grew to an average weight of 12 kan in six months reported five-month-old hogs weighed 20 kan after the drive.

The difference made by a few sanitary measures is so profound that it is almost frightening. By this light, living in filth and dirt becomes an inexcusable major crime against humanity. Not only does sanitation make the life of the people brighter and cleaner. It creates a very substantial increase in the nation's wealth that far outweights the cost and effort involved.

There are signs that the country is waking to the enormous importance of this extermination campaign. The Welfare Ministry has named 50 model districts and budgeted 33,000,000 yen for clean-up campaigns in these areas. The Liberal-Democratic Party has appointed a special committee to push the drive in its regional organizations.

But these should be just the beginning. Other political parties and civic organizations should be persuaded to join the campaign.

Installing drains and public sanitation systems in every community in Japan, and equipping them with modern garbage disposal units may sound like a dream. They can become realities with resolve and effort however. And who can say what tremendous national potentialities they will uncover?

# Ex-Landowners' Lament

### 'Dispossessed' Step Up Campaign to Seek Government Compensation

By KIYOAKI MURATA

The land reform in Japan effected under Allied Occupation and hailed as one of the most successful of all postwar renovations is now being seriously contested. Furthermore, it threatens to become a vexing political issue.

Under the Farm Land Law of 1946, absentee ownership was abolished, and tenant farmers were made landowning farmers.

This was accomplished by the Government, which "liberated" about 5,000,000 acres of arable land from 3,000,000 landowners and resold it to tenant farmers.

In those Occupation years, there were only glowing reports that the remarkable renovation was carried out without a hitch. Such was the case, to be sure, on the surface. But actually, the land reform was carried out at the expense of the property holders; many of them not only lost their property but their lives as well.

What happened is that the Government paid only a pittance to the landowner for every "tan" (0.245 acre) he had to part with. According to the law, the average price was ¥760 per "tan," and a "bonus" of ¥220 was added to the same unit of property in the cases of those "smaller" landowners whose holdings were less than three "cho" (7.35 acres).

The prices were low enough to begin with, and to make the matter worse for the landowners, the Government decided to make the payment in installments over a period of 30 years!

It is, therefore, understandable that the landowners felt that "reform" meant expropriation, not dissimilar to what took place in Russia after the Bolshevik Revolution.

**Paid With Tragedy**

Information has since come to light, however, on the tragedies which followed the "successful" Occupation reform in rural Japan. Many of the ex-landowners who lost their property overnight went insane and/or killed themselves.

One of the most pitiful instances is that of a former schoolteacher in Kagoshima Prefecture, who, after quitting teaching, lived on 22 acres of rice field, most of which was tenanted.

Apparently, he was unable to watch his property virtually taken away under the land reform program. One night in April in 1947, he began pummeling his own children on their heads with a plough, killing an 11-year-old son, and two daughters, aged six and two. The 13-year-old daughter and the eight-year-old son managed to escape.

The father slashed his own jugular vein in an attempt at suicide. Unable to die, he jumped into the well. But before he could die, he was arrested by police.

He was taken to an insane asylum, but keeping him there meant a serious financial burden on the family. The man was brought home, and kept in a cage built inside the house. In July of the same year, however, he managed to hang himself.

**Ex-Owners Organize**

In January 1955, about 600,000 of the approximately 3,000,000 ex-landowners organized themselves under the name of the National League for State Compensation for Liberated Land to start campaigning for redress for their lost property.

The NLSCLL has itself suffered internal conflict and schism since the inauguration, and its membership is now estimated at about a quarter of a million.

But the efforts the organization has made so far seem to have born fruit in one form at least. In February this year, the Liberal-Democratic Party created a Farm Land Policy Subcommittee within its Political Affairs Research Council, the policy-making organ.

The Subcommittee has held several meetings since mid-March, to study the problem involved. On April 15, for instance, it invited experts on the matter in question to hear their views.

Earlier last month, the NLSCLL held a rally, its third national convention, at the Hibiya Park, and adopted a resolution, urging the Government to "take measures of relief and compensation immediately for the 3,000,000 victims of the farm land liberation."

**Resold Higher**

The 3,000,000 "victims" in this case refers to the number of affected households; altogether about 10,000,000 people are said to have been affected.

One of the reasons why the ex-landowners are mounting efforts of late is this. There is an increasing number of transactions in property being made, which involve the farm land "liberated" under the land reform program. That is, the paddies, turned over by the Government from their owners to tenant farmers 10 years ago at the rate of about $9 per acre are now being sold by the new owners for prices which are 100 or sometimes 1,000 times the original.

What particularly breaks the heart of the ex-landowner is the fact that their former possession, in many instances, is being converted into grounds for buildings, such as factory, homes and even movie houses and bicycle race tracks.

This, they maintain with justification, is contrary to the spirit of Farm Land Law, enacted for sole purpose of making landowning farmers out of tenant farmers.

**Further Reason**

Another reason for the recent developments may be the fact that the Government last month decided to give compensations for the private property formerly belonging to repatriates, who had to return home empty-handed after the war from Japanese overseas possessions.

It is, therefore, only the "former landowners who have not been given compensatory measures by the Government."

In the face of such a campaign, the Government, however, kept a consistently negative attitude. It has maintained, for instance, that the price paid the landowner under the land reform program were "equitable" and the program itself not unconstitutional. In support of this position is the 1953 decision by the Supreme Court on a case contesting the constitutionality of the program in question.

Last week, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reiterated its old position, citing for one thing that the former landowners are not to be considered as "victims of the war," like the repatriates. The official explanation in fact, is that the Japanese Government had long contemplated the kind of land reform program which was carried out after the war. What happened is that the time for executing it coincided with the military occupation, it has been pointed out.

**Due Compensation**

Dr. Yasumaro Shimojo, President of the NLSCLL and a member of the House of Councillors, said last week:

"We are not trying to undo the land reform program at all. All we want is due compensation for those who were adversely affected by it. As the Constitution says, 'private property may be taken for public use,' but there must be 'just compensation for it.'"

To those who ask where the source of such an obviously enormous outlay of money can be sought, Dr. Shimojo and his group have an answer. Roughly, the idea is to assess tax on the property, which, formerly belonging to the landlord, is now changing hands.

They estimate that about ¥475,400,000,000 may be obtained for the compensation of the former landlords through such a taxation.

"This screwball chicken runs by yelling 'The sky is falling!' That's all I remember."

By ....
## Mock Joya

### Tadpole Songs

Children are fond of otamajakushi or tadpoles. As soon as they see little tadpoles in little streams or pools of water, they catch the wiggling little things which are easy to catch with nets.

A tadpole is black all over, with a big head and a slender tail. The smooth round head might appear funny to most children, and almost all the songs there are refer to the tadpole's head.

"Otamajakushiwa naze kami yuwanu. Tsuru tsuru subette kami yuwanu," (Tadpole, why don't you tie up your hair? Smooth and slippery you don't dress your hair) sing Tokyo children.

Another song goes: "Otamajakushiwa naze kami yuwanu? Abura motoiga naikara yuwanu" (Why don't tadpoles fix their hair? Tadpoles don't because they have no oil for string to tie up their hair).

Children of Chiba Prefecture have another kind of tadpole song. "Otamajakushi, jibunno oya shirazu. Funani kiitari, dojoni kiitari" (Tadpoles do not know their parents. They ask the carps. They ask the loaches.) Children made up such a song because tadpoles look so different from frogs.

Though children love tadpoles they do not love frogs which they usually treat roughly, often tormenting them. In Yamanashi, the following song is still sung by children.

"Gaa-gaa-donono kaeru dono. Tambono nakade sumo totte, hyakushoni mirarete medamae kyu suerareta" (Croaking Mr. Frog wrestled in the ricefield. The farmer saw him and put a lighted moxa on his eyes).

The croaking of frogs foretells rain, it is generally believed by the people, so they are not welcome.

## Three Minutes a Day

By JAMES KELLER

**The Tenth Commandment**

NANA

"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods" is the 10th and last Commandment given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai.

The Creator as a loving Father wants every human being whom He sends into this world to have a sufficient amount of the goods of the earth, so that he can live without undue fear in caring for his own wants and for those dependent on him.

While the Lord has provided all the material blessings required for all men, He expects each one to use his talent and energy to search for them or earn them. Man has a right to the fruit of his labors. But if he produces more than he and his dependents need, he has an obligation to show a reasonable consideration in sharing his advantages with those who have met misfortune through no fault of their own.

At the same time, Almighty God warns each of us to beware of developing such a passionate desire for material possessions that we lose sight of eternal values and become possessed by our very possessions.

If you rejoice even in the material success of others, rather than envy them, you will grow in heart, mind and soul and protect yourself against the evils of greed and covetousness.

• • •

Keep me detached, O Lord, from the fleeting riches of this life.

## Guided Missiles for Italy

By LOUIS BOSCHETTO

ROME (INS)—Italy is as much in the frontline today as Britain and similarly must be equipped with guided missiles and other superweapons in the atomic era, according to authoritative Italian quarters.

The sources indicated that this point was stressed by Gen. Giuseppe Mancinelli, chief of the Italian General Staff, during his recent hush hush visit to the U.S.

The sources added Britain, West Germany and Italy are strictly similar in position; therefore, they fully share West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's view that Germany must have a similar double use of guide dmissiles as Britain; adding Italy should be included in any such parity.

The reasons for such parity with Britain and West Germany according to Italian officials are:

1. Yugoslavia's attitude and fears during the Soviet suppression of the Hungarian revolt clearly indicated that she is half-reliable at best for continental defense.

2. Soviet invasion of the Po valley would mean encirclement of the German redoubt from the south plus Red strategic control of the Central Mediterranean.

This danger has already been seen by SHAPE when it moved U.S. missile units from Austria to North Italy (SETAF) for supporting defense of the Italo-Yugoslav border.

# The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

NANA

WASHINGTON — It's being hushed up, but CIA director Allen Dulles has warned that the Russians have launched a big propaganda campaign to convince Panama to follow Egypt's Suez lead and seize the Panama Canal. Allen, able younger brother of the Secretary of State, believes this may produce a big crisis right in our own side-yard.

Unlike the Suez Canal, the Panama Canal runs through territory the United States Government bought and paid for many years ago. But this doesn't faze the Russians. They are telling the Panamanians they have a right to revoke the sale, and could then get rich on canal tolls.

**Chiang Kai-shek Protests**

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has sent a frantic message to President Eisenhower, pleading that he not allow American reporters to visit Red China.

The cable followed on the heels of Dulles's revelation that he is ready to lift the travel ban which has been keeping newsmen away.

Chiang warned that visits by reporters would be disastrous to his prestige in the Far East.

Chances are the White House will ignore his protests.

**Nasser Plot Reversed**

It will never be admitted, but a British plot to kill Dictator Nasser has been quietly reversed. British operatives in Egypt are now under orders, ironically, to keep Nasser alive at all costs.

Reason is that the British now believe Nasser's likely successor would be more dangerous than the wily dictator himself. Nasser has surrounded himself with so many communist sympathizers that the Reds would probably take over Egypt completely in case of his demise.

U.S. agents were aware of the original British assassination plot—which may seem like a drastic solution to the Egyptian problem, but it's the way politics are played in the intrigue-ridden Middle East. U.S. agents also report that the British changed signals after concluding the assassination strategy would boomerang.

They figured the Reds would make a martyr of Nasser, using his death to stir up Arab emotions and take over the Government. Nasser's probable successor would be Lt. Col. Zakaria Mohi El-Din, now Minister of Interior, who controls the secret police. Absolutely ruthless, he is considered a Moscow stooge.

Next most powerful person in the Egyptian Government is Minister of Education Kamel Ad-Din Husein, another follower of the Moscow line, who also commands the so-called "national liberation army." As an example of his brand of "education," he recently called on Egyptian students to hate the Western "enemy."

"Smash him, kill him, exterminate him!" cried Husein. "Every compatriot, every youth, every old man must remember that the first factor for destroying our enemy is to hate him, to hold him in contempt, and to fill our hearts with rage and hatred against him."

It is significant that the Communist technique for infiltrating a country is to gain control first, of the secret police, then the educational system.

**Washington Pipeline**

Congressmen aren't happy about it, but Congressman Clare Hoffman's proposal to abolish income taxes is now drawing more mail on Capitol Hill than any other measure. The House Judiciary Committee is receiving over 500 letters a day demanding hearings on Hoffman's bill. No hearings will be held . . . Budget pruners have hit the national arboretum, the nation's outdoor "tree museum," so badly that I had to appeal to boy scouts to clear a fire break. The arboretum, which depends on Congress for money to study and preserve trees on its 300-acre grounds, is now strapped.

# Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

Tourist back from the Middle East swears he heard a radio newscaster there say, "When you hear the signal, the time will be exactly four o'clock. Well-l-l, maybe quarter of or quarter after!"

• • •

Just before Harry Kurnitz's comedy, "Reclining Figure," opened, the author was heard confiding to a friend. "I view this evening's proceedings with mixed emotions. By that I mean if it's a hit, fine; if it isn't, I'll kill myself."

• • •

"I'm searching desperately for new faces," a producer told Sid Skolsky. "Not for my pictures, I've got too many now. What I want is new faces to buy tickets for my movies."

• • •

There's a new torch singer in the night club world with a name that may intrigue you: Miss Sarah Nade.

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# Press Comments

**Tuesday, May 7**

**Asahi Shimbun** approved of the Bank of Japan's decision to tighten the money market in the light of the present active investment, growing bank advances, increased imports and a deterioration in the nation's international account. The paper noted that the international account has deteriorated unexpectedly, with new letters of credit reaching more than $300 million in April and foreign currency reserves dropping to less than $1,100 million at the end of that month. In these circumstances, the paper said, the Bank of Japan should instruct city banks to see that their loans should be made within the framework of money returned to them. It regretted, however, that the central bank has hitherto failed to do this, although it has been preaching on the necessity. The question is, it pointed out, that the business records of various enterprises are so favorable that banks are not able to curb wishes for further investments.

**Mainichi Shimbun** said the reaffirmation of a united Germany, the only concrete decision during the latest NATO council meeting at Bonn, aimed at assisting the Adenauer regime in the coming West German general election. The paper took special note that contrary to last year's meeting, the latest NATO conference had unanimously stressed the need for a defense buildup. This change of the situation, the paper said, may have resulted from the Hungarian incident and recent Soviet warnings to the NATO countries on possession of atomic weapons.

**Yomiuri Shimbun** described as very important the current session of the Supreme Soviet which is taking up a revolutionary bill for changing basically the Soviet industrial setup built up over the past 40 years. The bill, originally submitted by First Party Secretary Khrushchev, is aimed at transforming the country's industrial machinery from its centralized basis to economic blocs on a local basis to give more authority to manufacturers on the spot for the purpose of increasing production. The paper said the Khrushchev plan aimed at boosting Soviet production, developing the country's democratization also in the economic field and thirdly at decentralization of the nation's industry in preparation for any atomic war.

**Hokkaido Shimbun** (Sapporo) urged the Government to work out a plan to settle the problem of reparations to Indonesia. It regretted the differences between the various Cabinet organizations concerned which had been delaying the settlement of the problem. The paper asked the Government to draw up a plan which would contribute to the economic development of Indonesia while not putting too heavy a burden on Japan. It charged the plan drawn up by the Foreign Ministry wrote off Indonesia's trade debts to this country, amounting to $100 million. In such a case, the paper said, Japan will be forced to write off similar South Korean debts to this nation.

**Osaka Shimbun** (Osaka) commented on this year's action policy of the General Council of Japan Trade Unions (Sohyo) which called for higher wages, shorter working hours and lower prices. The paper said these aims could not be opposed as they are the aims of the entire nation and mankind. It reminded the Sohyo, however, that the wage increases it had gained in the past had always backfired in the form of higher commodity prices. While higher wages are desirable, it said, they would mean nothing to the workers if it meant higher prices. It pointed out that even in the United States, whose economy is powerful, prices of iron and steel goods invariably rise when workers in the industry gain wage hikes by means of strikes.

# The USSR's Sore Thumb

### Soviet Squeezing Recalcitrant Yugoslavia

By DAVID LAIDLAW

**David Laidlaw, who is a Scot, has traveled widely in Eastern Europe, and has made a special study of conditions imposed by Soviet Russia.—Editor.**

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Popovic has finally brought into the open the serious new break between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. He revealed recently that Moscow is now using economic pressure against his country, just as Stalin did. He has also indicated that Yugoslavia will not bow to the pressure of Stalin's successors any more than it bowed to Stalin.

The Soviet Union, he said, which in August last year undertook to provide, jointly with East Germany, a £62 millions credit for the building of a big aluminium project at Niksic, in Montenegro, had now postponed the project until after 1960.

Popovic implied that the Russians are trying to use the credits, on which the Yugoslavs had been counting in planning their economic development, as a means of pressure to bring Yugoslavia into, or at least nearer, the Soviet camp. He explained that the essence of the Soviet-Yugoslav dispute lay in differing ideas on what Yugoslavia's relations should be towards the "Socialist camp" and on who should be head of the camp. Yugoslavia, he said, did not want to enter this camp since this would not be in the interests of peace or of socialism.

The recent ideological warfare between the Yugoslavs and the Russians had aroused suspicions that the aid bargain might not be kept. These were reinforced by the recent treatment of a Yugoslav trade mission to East Germany when the talks broke down and the Yugoslav delegation was exposed to humiliating treatment by the East German authorities.

The hardening Russian attitude to Yugoslavia is the latest phase in the tortuous development of Soviet Yugoslav postwar economic relationships. It started just after the war, when the Russians attempted to penetrate and control the Yugoslav economy, and stopped when the Yugoslav resistance, to Soviet domination led to Yugoslavia's expulsion from the Cominform in 1948 and to a ruthless blockade.

Khrushchev's political overtures in 1955 were followed by a period of ostentatious generosity. The following year Russia granted currency and trade loans to Yugoslavia, as well as development credits for the construction of fertilizer and chemical factories and power plant.

The Soviet Union apparently believes now that it made a major error in apologizing so abjectly for the 1948 rift and informally granting Yugoslavia equal status last June. Compelled once again to first national communism, the Kremlin realizes that the Soviet-Yugoslav honeymoon of 1955-56 was a reckless affair. A maneuver to win Yugoslavia back to the Soviet camp succeeded only in making the Tito creed respectable for Communists.

This is just another example of the way in which Soviet economic and agreements are tied up with ideology and political tactics.

But although the Russians are adopting a stern line toward Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, on the other side, is being given the "red carpet" treatment.

The recent Bulgarian pilgrimage to Moscow was as much a display of close ties between the Kremlin and the Sofia Communist regime as it was a demonstration of hostility to Tito. And the Bulgarians were rewarded for their loyalty.

It is not a surprise that the Russians should have made a great fuss of the Bulgarian delegation, which returned home with a new 200 million rouble long-term credit in its pocket. The Bulgarian Communists, since the Kostov trial late in 1949, have been servile adulators of the Soviet Union and most reluctant to countenance any dangerous experiments in reforming their Stalinist regime.

Although Bulgaria has never betrayed any tendency, since the execution of Kostov, to question the Soviet "right" to supremacy in the "Socialist camp," it is a sign of the times that its leaders find it necessary to announce an unrelenting struggle against those whose alleged aim is to replace "proletarianism internationalism" by "bourgeois nationalism" and to deny the Kremlin's overlordship. In the general condemnation of "Titoism," the Bulgarian leaders show no hesitation in getting a little of their own back for Yugoslav criticism of their Stalinist policies and Pravda's attacks on Tito have been studiously echoed by all local Bulgarian speakers and newspapers.

It now appears that the extra investment in friendship towards the docile Bulgarians is to be recovered at the expense of the recalcitrant Yugoslavs.

## Readers in Council

### *Antinoise*

To the Editor:

Some time last year when the traffic noise was terrific, I accosted a policeman on his beat and asked him why he didn't stop and fine the offenders. This was his reply: (a) That cars were getting more and more numerous. (2) That it was impossible to halt the flow of traffic. (3) That it was useless stopping one or two cars. (d) That it was permissible for drivers to honk when overtaking another car. (5) That we have no right to stop cars—it is the business of the saibansho (law courts).

I understood that it was the duty of the policeman to stop and fine the culprit or to take him to the saibansho. Also I remember distinctly reading in an old issue of your esteemed papers that it is "absolutely forbidden" to blow the horn when overtaking another car."

After the above conversation with the policeman (not a raw recruit; he must be been in his late 30's) I gave up hope. However last January Mr. Kawai's announcement of his firm resolution to make Tokyo a quiet city revived my expectations—only to be dashed again. I shudder to think of the day when this capital will be strewn with people's cars.

Mr. Seiichiro Yasui, the Governor of Tokyo, Mr. Hisato Kawai, the chief of the Metropolitan Police, Mr. Masanao Toda, the chief of the Justice Ministery's Human Rights Protection Bureau; Mr. Masayoshi Yamaguchi, chief of the Welfare Ministry's Public Health and Hygiene, the Saibansho, please all get together and take action before these mad drivers drive us mad.

It is not shikataganai—the anti-noise campaign was a great success to start with but unhappily shortlived, as there was no one to keep up enforcing the regulations.

As a first step I would suggest that the ear-blasting, braincell destroying horns be replaced by the lowtoned whistle horns popular in prewar days—they are far kinder to the ears and nerves.

THEN DOZO ONEGAI

### *'Knock-Off' Time*

To the Editor:

I am employed at the U.S. Army Transportation Terminal Command and have been directly involved in the matter of "knock-off" time as mentioned by Mr. Ishimura in your paper of Tuesday, April 23.

As is usually true in letters of this type Mr. Ishimura has failed to reveal all the facts but only enough to bring discredit on the U.S. Forces. He doesn't mention that many employes have requested in writing "knock-off" time in order to attend school or engage in other business activities. Nor does he mention that his section is greatly overstaffed and many employes desire to remain on duty with almost full employment rather than none at all.

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Tokyo International Trade Fair Edition—Part 1

SEE Page 4 & 21
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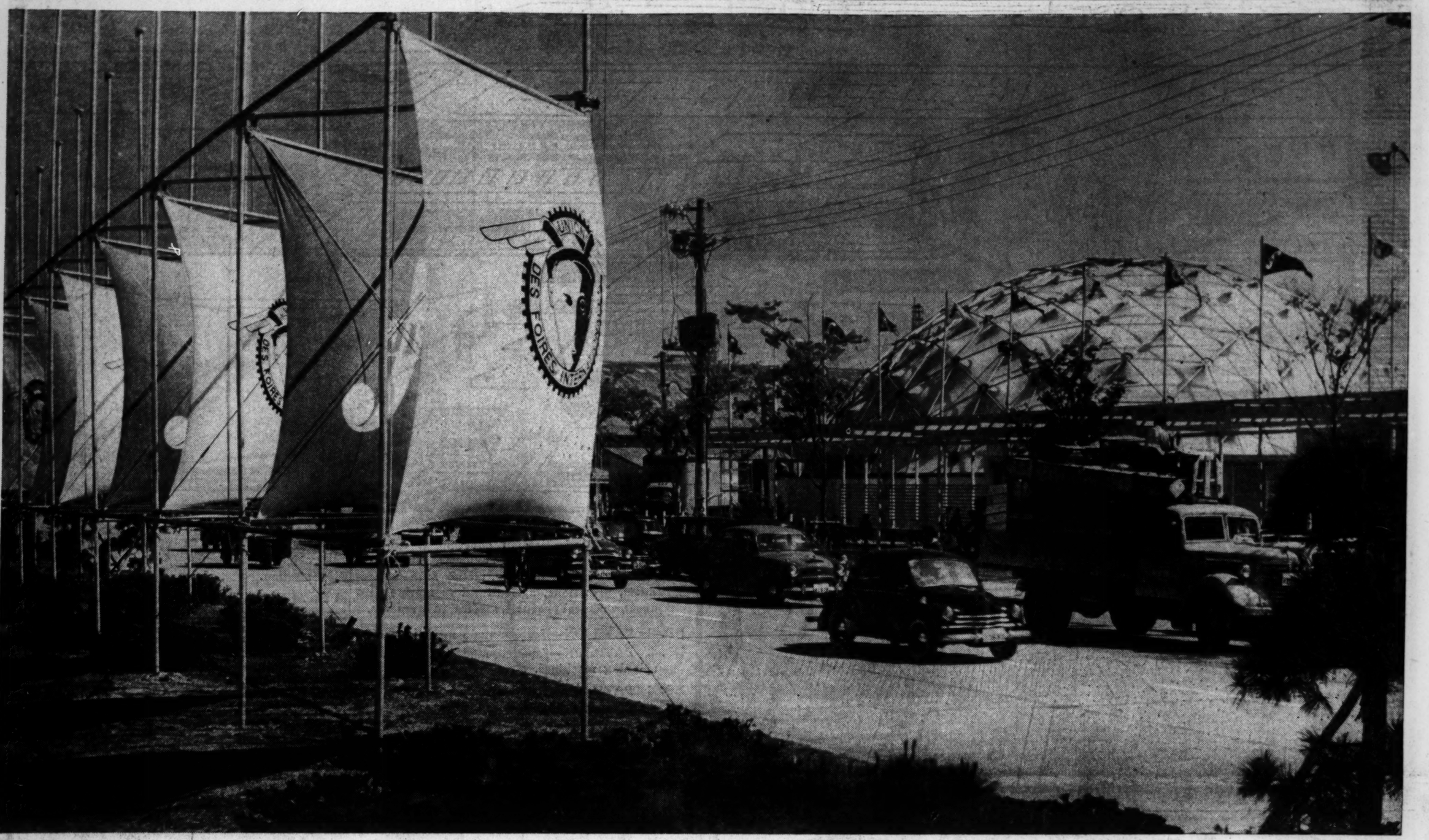
第3種郵便物認可 明治30年3月22日 TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1957 第3種郵便物認可 明治30年3月22日



# JAPAN'S BIGGEST TRADE FAIR GETS INTO STRIDE

The biggest and costliest international trade fair ever to be held in Japan raised its curtain May 5 before an expectant, glittering assembly headed by Governor Seiichiro Yasui of Tokyo, foreign envoys, Government, business leaders and an estimated 1,000 buyers from 60 nations.

Over 800 firms from 27 nations are taking part in the 15-day gala fair at the Harumi Pier and Tokyo Trade Center.

On display are some 90,000 items representing the best that each nation has to offer. In terms of quantity alone, the fair surpasses the scale of the previous international fair in Tokyo by 60 per cent.

The great fair extends over a total space of 30,000 tsubo. Some 281 booths have been set up throughout the six floors of the Tokyo Trade Center for displays of jewelry, watches, cameras, sundries and textiles.

Large machinery, metal and chemical, farm and marine products are displayed in 2,220 booths at the Harumi Pier. There are also buildings devoted exclusively to U.S. farm products, U.S. industry, West Germany industry, and the plastic, steel and carpentry machine industries.

Participating in the fair are the United States, Canada, Australia, Taiwan, France, West Germany, India, the Netherlands, the Ryukyus, Thailand, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Britain, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Iraq, Israel, Dominica, Colombia, Ceylon and Japan.

Four Communist nations—Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and East Germany—are also taking part for the first time.

Of the total of 2,501 booths, metropolitan Tokyo is occupying 36.6 per cent or 919 booths. The other prefectures of Japan are filling up 776 booths (31.1 per cent) and overseas exhibitors, 806 booths (32.3 per cent).

Besides private business concerns, several foreign Governments have entered exhibits in the fair.

The United States has 40 such booths, West Germany, also 40; Australia, 18; Czechoslovakia, 56 and 13 other nations, 154 for a total of 308.

Broken down by items, machinery and apparatus lead all exhibits with 59.5 per cent, followed by sundries (18 per cent). Foreign Government exhibits (11.7 per cent), textiles (4.7 per cent), metals (4.1 per cent), chemical products (0.8 per cent), food, farm and sea products (0.7 per cent) and tourist exhibits (0.5 per cent).

The displayed wares come in all sizes from midget screws to giant machines measuring 50 feet.

The United States is displaying a swimming pool type atomic energy research apparatus, an electronic range and the first color television (RCA Victor) to be introduced into this country. In West Germany's hall are large quantities of the latest in mining machines.

The tremendous interest shown in the current fair took even its planners by surprise. The sponsors first prepared 1,650 booths and were forced to build another hall in Harumi to accommodate the 2,500 booths applied for.

The budget jumped accordingly from the original ¥250 million to ¥330 million. The exhibit fees were raised by ¥18,000 from the previous fair to ¥90,000 for indoor booths and ¥32,000 for outdoor booths.

When expenses for publicity pamphlets and decorations were added, the cost paid by each participating firm ran up to anywhere between ¥200,000 to ¥300,000. The firms spared no expenses, however, for here was a golden opportunity to advertise their wares to the world in a single stroke.

An estimated 4,000 foreign buyers and 1,000,000 visitors are expected to file past the fair booths before it folds up May 20. The sponsors hopefully predict ¥3,500 million worth of transactions, or twice the volume of the last fair in 1955.

The fair is open to buyers and invited guests between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. every day. It will be opened to the public seven days—May 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. The entrance fee will be ¥150 for adults and ¥120 for students.

A large number of overseas tourists are also expected to come for the fair. All of the 40 tourist parties arriving in Tokyo from the United States, Europe, the Near East and Southeast Asia between now and May 20 include a visit to the fair in their itinerary.

In the last international trade fair in Tokyo, transactions concluded totaled ¥2,270 million. Of this sum, ¥1,650 million were exports, ¥520 million imports, and ¥100 million domestic transactions.

The history of international trade fairs in Japan dates way back to 1940 when a giant fair was planned in Tokyo to commemorate the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of Japan.

This fair was called off shortly before it was to have been opened because the war with China had then entered a crucial stage.

The idea of a world fair was revived in March, 1952, by the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly, and the seven-storied ferro-concrete Tokyo Trade Center was built for the purpose in Ote-machi in October, 1954.

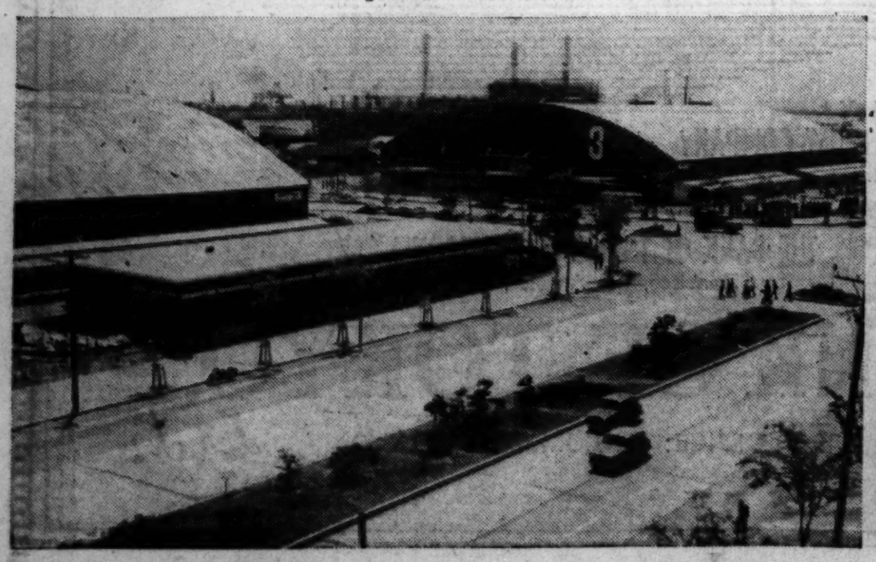
The ever-enterprising Osaka Prefecture, however, beat Tokyo in the venture and held Japan's first international trade fair six months earlier in April, 1954. It was a tremendous success.

Encouraged by Osaka's example, Tokyo held its own world fair, timed to coincide with the general convention of the International Chamber of Commerce in Tokyo in May, 1955.

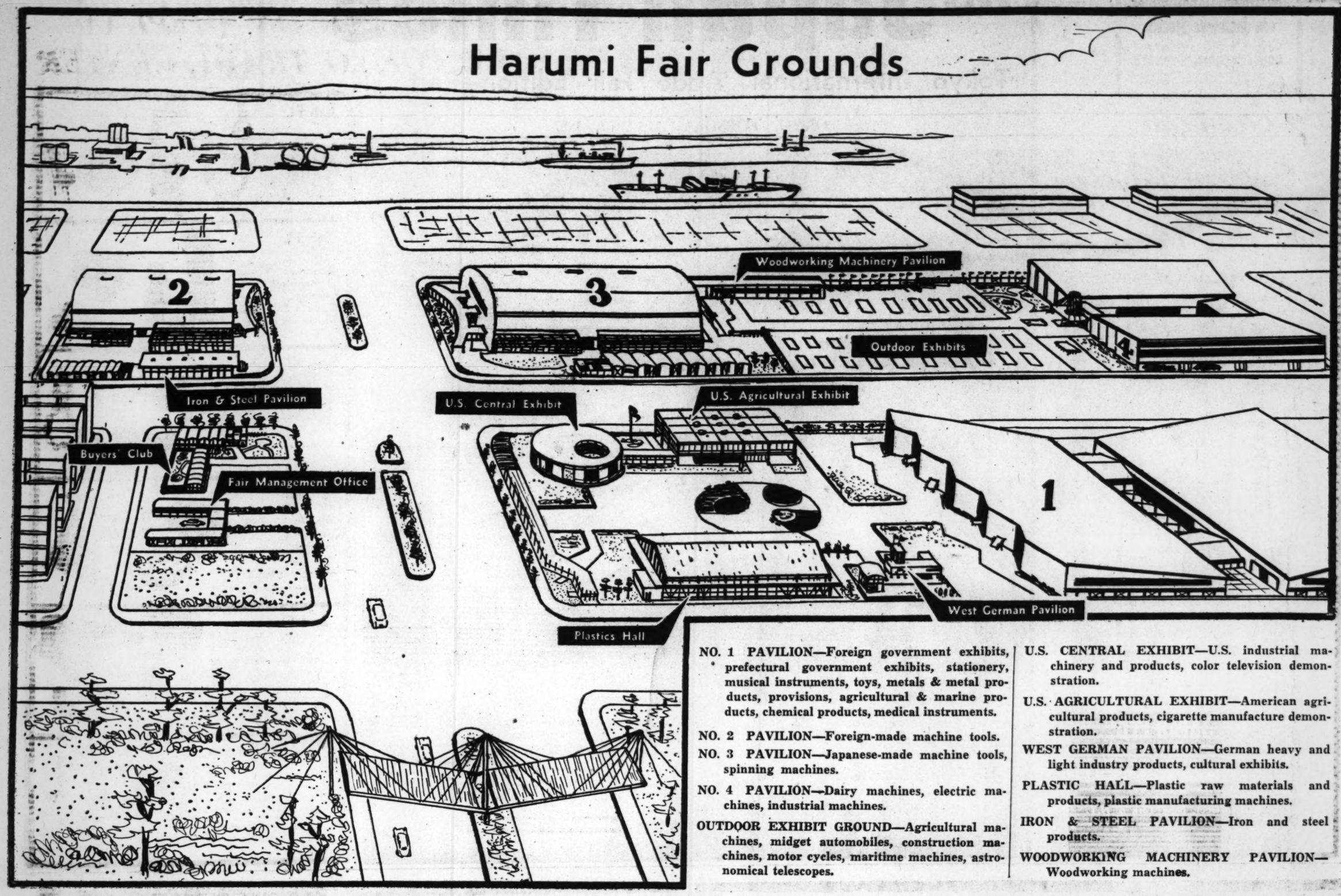
A policy has been drawn up since then to hold an international trade fair with emphasis on export trade alternately every year in Tokyo and Osaka.

The current fair is the fourth to be held in Japan and the second to take place in Tokyo.

The Tokyo International Trade Fair was formally admitted in October, 1956, to the International Trade Fair Union.



# Harumi Fair Grounds




**NO. 1 PAVILION**—Foreign government exhibits, prefectural government exhibits, stationery, musical instruments, toys, metals & metal products, provisions, agricultural & marine products, chemical products, medical instruments.

**NO. 2 PAVILION**—Foreign-made machine tools.

**NO. 3 PAVILION**—Japanese-made machine tools, spinning machines.

**NO. 4 PAVILION**—Dairy machines, electric machines, industrial machines.

**OUTDOOR EXHIBIT GROUND**—Agricultural machines, midget automobiles, construction machines, motor cycles, maritime machines, astronomical telescopes.

**U.S. CENTRAL EXHIBIT**—U.S. industrial machinery and products, color television demonstration.

**U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT**—American agricultural products, cigarette manufacture demonstration.

**WEST GERMAN PAVILION**—German heavy and light industry products, cultural exhibits.

**PLASTIC HALL**—Plastic raw materials and products, plastic manufacturing machines.

**IRON & STEEL PAVILION**—Iron and steel products.

**WOODWORKING MACHINERY PAVILION**—Woodworking machines.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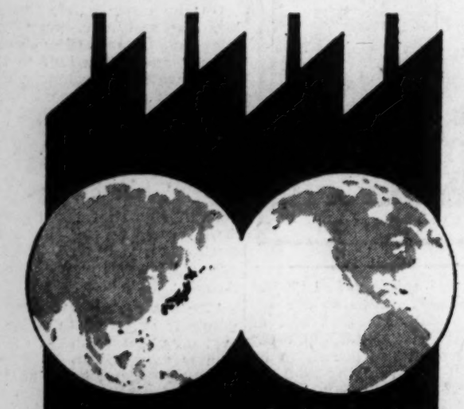

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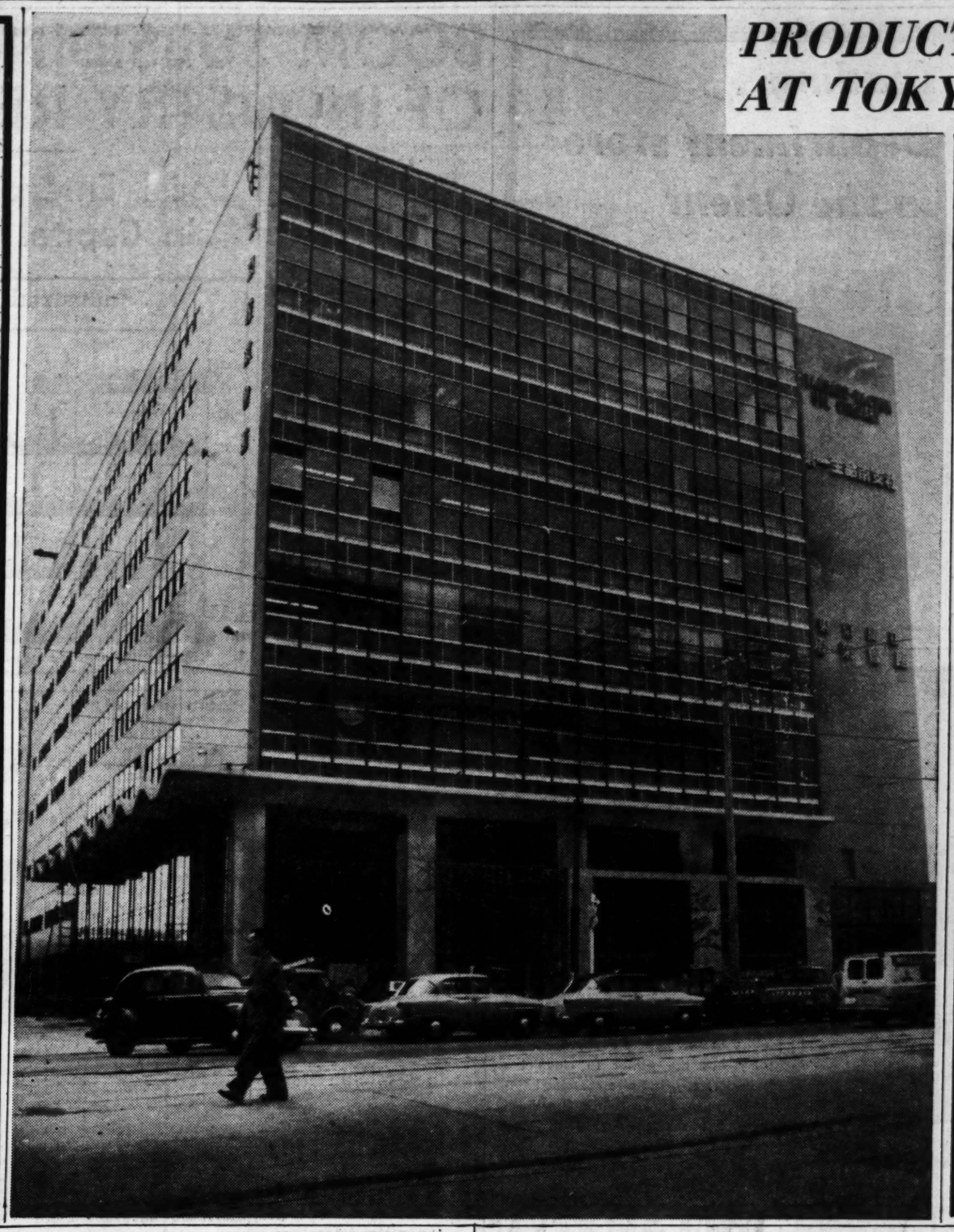

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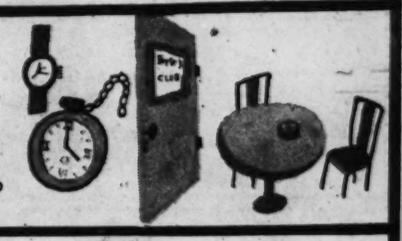
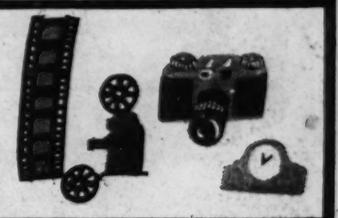


**5th Fl.**
Japanese Timepieces
Cameras
Camera Equipment
Movie Projectors



**4th Fl.**
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Ivory carvings
Handbags, pottery
Cameras, lenses

**3rd Fl.**
Silk, rayon goods
Underwear, knitted goods
Fish nets
Wooden products, lacquer-ware

**2nd Fl.**
Cotton, woolen goods
Yarns, laces
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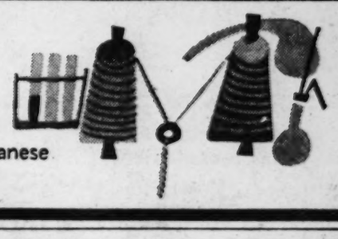
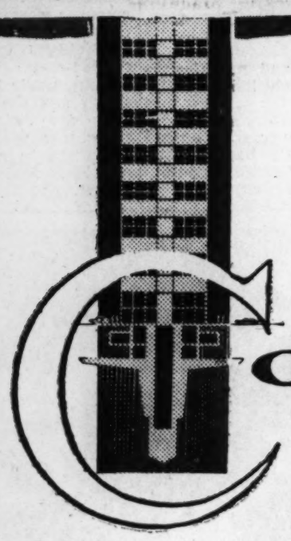
**Ground Fl.**
Chemical fiber Products by leading Japanese manufacturers



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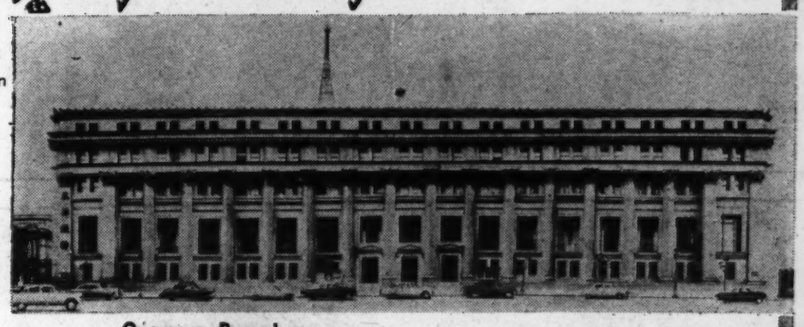

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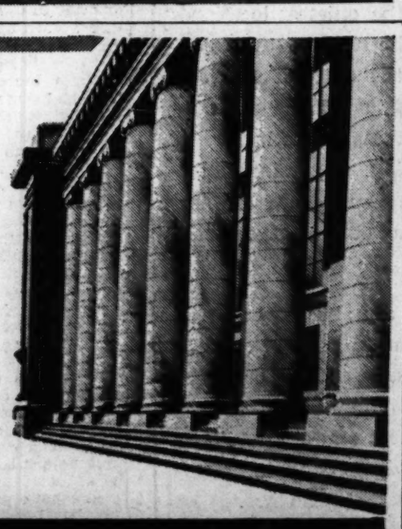

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# BOOM SUBSIDING, BUT FUTURE OF INDUSTRY REMAINS BRIGHT

## Local Enterprises Gain In Capital Strength

Japanese industry has been enjoying a period of overall prosperity for the last two years. This prosperity owed a good deal to the phenomenal expansion which the Japanese exports have undergone during the same period, which in turn was caused by the world-wide boom.

In 1955, Japanese exports increased by 32 per cent, the largest such rise among all the countries of the world. Though slightly less, last year's rise also was an impressive 24 per cent.

As a direct result of this remarkable climb of exports, mining and manufacturing output recorded a steep increase and the profit position of various industries also improved appreciably.

The reason for this state of affairs is not far to seek. The world-wide industrial boom created an acute shortage of iron and steel products in various countries, with the result that Japanese exports of these products rose. For example, the orders for steel vessels placed in Japan increased tremendously after foreign shipyards were booked to capacity.

### Investment Boom

From then, as the boom began to spread to various other industries such as textiles, ammonium sulphate, cement and others, so their exports also began to climb. This resulted in a considerable increase in the production of those industries.

The result was that these industries began to expand their production facilites, spreading the prosperity to the machinery industry which had been in semipermanent doldrums.

A break down of equipment investments by sources of demand shows that those placed by the textile, chemical iron and steel, shipbuilding and machinery industries have increased greatly. Among them, the iron and steel machinery and shipbuilding industries were especially outstanding.

In the non-manufacturing field, orders for machineries from transportation, power generating, coal mining, agricultural, forestry and fishery industries also increased considerably.

Among them, the increase in the orders from the so-called bottleneck industries like transportation, and iron and steel have been especially notable.

As can be seen from the table, the investment in production facilities reached a peak last fall.

However, there has been a darker side to this picture of prosperity. As the industry was enjoying a period of unprecedented activity, shortages began to develop in various fields, particularly iron and steel, electric power and transportation. The boom had, so to say, exceeded the limits of the nation's economic power.

### Bottlenecks Appear

This state of affairs began to manifest itself in delays in the deliveries of machinery and construction of buildings, shut-out cargoes and restrictions in the use of electric power.

The iron and steel industry, which exported more than 2,000,000 tons during 1955, could not export more than 1,600,000 tons in 1956. Besides, the industry was even forced to import about 500,000 tons of steel goods during the year to meet the acute shortage of them in the nation.

The increase in the consumption of electric power has also been equally remarkable, as indicated by the fact that the rate of increase which had averaged 7.8 per cent in ordinary years, reached 20 per cent in 1956, resulting in an acute power shortage.

Similarly, the demand for heavy oil and coal also climbed steeply, bringing the question of fuel shortage to the fore.

In order to meet the demand additional imports of 1,500,000 kiloliters of petroleum and 400,000 kiloliters of heavy oil were carried out during January-March of this year.

Besides this, some 50,000 tons of ordinary coal were imported to meet the demands of the electric power industry. It is estimated that about 1,000,000 tons of coal will be imported during the first half of the current fiscal year, thus underlining the acute coal shortage faced by the power industry.

### Countermeasures

These factors caused attention to center on measures to break the industrial bottlenecks, and a series of plans have been drawn up for this purpose.

Among such plans are a five-year development plan for the National Railways, with the accompanying increases in passenger and freight rates; plans for increasing the output of the iron and steel industry; a large-scale revision of the power-resources development program, and a plan for the early realization of atomic power generation.

In view of the large-scale development programs of these key industries, it can be expected that the investment level will continue to remain high during this year also.

These development programs have resulted in increased imports of such basic materials as steel, petroleum and coal. These imports have caused a deterioration in Japan's international balance of payments position, despite the high level of exports which have been maintained.

As the imports are expected to continue at high levels for some time to come, the Bank of Japan has become seriously concerned over their effect on the nation's foreign exchange holdings, which stood at $1,200,000,000 as of the end of March. The Bank authorities are now considering the restriction of imports by tightening import finances in order to prevent further worsening of the situation.

### Overproduction

These increased investments have had some drastic effects on the industries concerned also. Already signs of overproduction have begun to appear in the consumer goods industries such as textiles.

The active investments have pushed up the number of spindles in the cotton yarn industry by 855,000 to 9,022,000 during the past one year. The current annual output of cotton yarn is 1,150,000,000 lbs, a 10 per cent increase over that of the preceding year.

As the export demand for cotton yarn is showing signs of leveling off, a 10 per cent surplus is expected if production facilities are operated at capacity. As a result the price of cotton yarn has already dropped to about 10 per cent below last year's peak price and the market has become easy.

Similar conditions prevail in the field of staple fibers also, where production facilities have increased by about 30-40 per cent during the last year.

The overproduction in the textile industry is expected to cause the same state of affairs in the related industries like caustic soda.

As far as capital goods are concerned, however, the adverse effects of the expansion of production facilities have not appeared as yet.

For example, iron and steel products are still in short supply and imports of 1,100,000 tons of steel products are expected during the first half of this fiscal year. Although the price of steel has ceased to increase, it still remains high.

However, an exportable surplus of steel has already appeared in the steel producing countries of Europe and America and the price has eased slightly there. This might result in the overseas markets being occupied by these countries while Japan is still unable to export any steel goods. Thus there is a fear that Japanese steel makers may suffer from overproduction when the domestic demand is fully met.

The same thing holds true as far as the machinery industry is concerned.

### Basic Problem

However, the problems of overproduction in the basic industries are still in the future. They will arise only after next year. But the very fact that these problems are latent even now underlines one of the basic problems of the Japanese industries, viz. they cannot expand without depending upon foreign markets.

Thus while the various industries have been very prosperous during the last year, they face many problems in the future.

The mining and manufacturing index, which increased by 22 per cent in the last year, is not expected to increase by more than 10 per cent during this year. This is based on the fact that while exports and investments are expected to maintain high levels, the consumption is maintaining a steady increase.

However, the development of transportation will take time and this will serve as a brake on rapid production increase.

The electric power shortage is also expected to reach 2,600 million kilowatt hours during this year and this will also check the production increase.

Moreover, the money market is also being tightened for fear of excessive investments in production facilities and this is slowing down such investments.

The operations of the textile industry are likely to be curtailed in view of the overproduction tendencies in this industry and their production is expected to level off.

On the other hand, the shipbuilding and machinery industries have order backlogs extending for one and a half to three years, while other heavy industries such as steel, coal mining, petroleum and cement are steadily expanding their production without developing any signs of overproduction.

### Silver Linings

Even though these heavy industries will be enjoying a boom during this year also, this boom will be generally quieter and steadier than last year's.

The automobile industry as a whole is expected to enjoy general prosperity, though competition is expected to be intensified and a "price war" is anticipated.

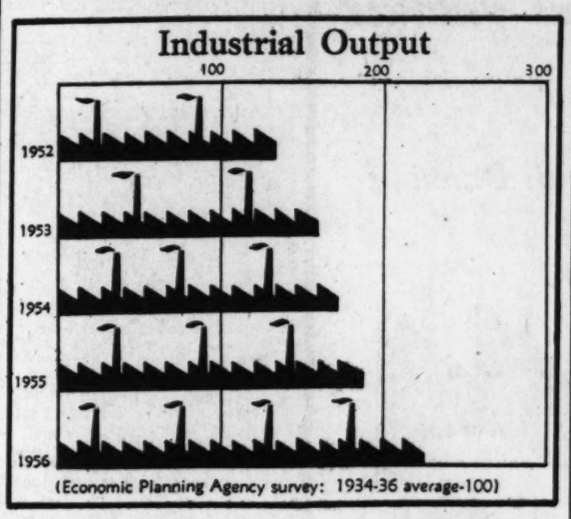
The consumer goods industries such as textiles, cameras and household appliances and their related industries are expected to suffer from overproduction, and keen competition is expected in these fields.

The profits of various industries are expected to maintain their highest levels between the March and September settlement periods and are expected to dip from the March period of next year.

This is because the increases in freight rates, wages and money rates are expected to raise the production costs while sales prices will be forced to remain pegged due to the anticipated intensive sales competition.

However, the silver linings are also there. The capital composition of the enterprises have been improved because of the increased profits gained during the boom. Their competitive power also has been increased because of the increased amounts earmarked for depreciation and the modernization of facilities which have been carried out.

Thus, while the boom is subsiding and the Japanese industries are facing some trying times, the past prosperity has left them in a much stronger position. And the future does not seem to be at all dark.



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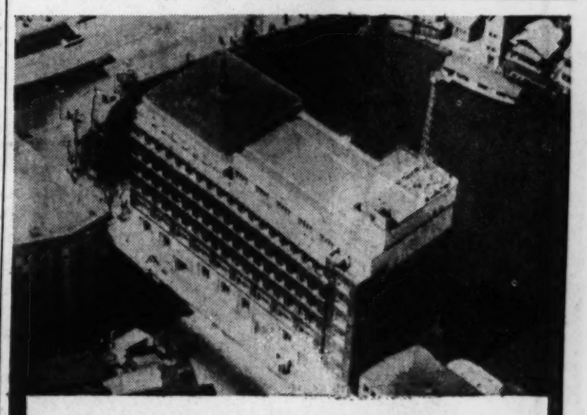

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# EXPORTS CONTINUING TO CLIMB

## Ships Top Iron-Steel To Take First Place

The export boom has been continuing for the last three years and it has been a motive power for the expansion of Japan's economy as well as domestic prosperity.

The total amount of exports during fiscal 1956, according to customs statistics, amounted to $2,598,000,000. This was an increase of $460,000,000 or 21.5 per cent over the preceding year's aggregate of $2,137,000,000.

The percentage of export increase among foreign countries last year averaged only about 10 per cent. Japan's export increase is higher than this average by more than two times.

Ever since the lower half of the last fiscal year, the world's prosperity has tended toward a standstill. However, exports from this country continued to advance favorably even after the beginning of the new year. Exports for March this year came up to $274,000,000 which was the highest export figure registered in any month for fiscal 1956, proving that this country's export is still increasing favorably.

However, it must be mentioned here that although exports are favorable, the rate of increase has been gradually declining.

### Increase Rate

The ratio of increase in exports in fiscal 1954 was 29 per cent, that in 1955 was 26 per cent while that in fiscal 1956 declined to 21 per cent. During the three month-period of January-March this year, exports compared to the corresponding term last year showed only a 17 per cent increase. However, exports are still maintaining a high level of increase yearly.

The following table indicates Japan's export for the past several years:

(According to Customs Clearance)

| Year | (A) | (B) |
|---|---|---|
| 1947 | 174 | 168.9 |
| 1948 | 258 | 148.3 |
| 1949 | 510 | 197.7 |
| 1950 | 820 | 160.8 |
| 1951 | 1,355 | 165.2 |
| 1952 | 1,273 | 93.0 |
| 1953 | 1,275 | 100.2 |
| 1954 | 1,629 | 127.8 |
| 1955 | 2,011 | 133.4 |
| 1956 | 2,501 | 124.4 |
| 1957 (Jan.-March) | 656 | 117.1 |

Note: (A)—Amount (unit $1 million), (B)—Percentage of Increase over preceding year.

In looking at Japan's exports in fiscal 1956 according to areas, with the exception of the open account area, exports to both the dollar and sterling areas showed a remarkable increase.

Due to the fact that customs statistics have not been completed in regard to figures of exports as classified into the three areas of export markets, let us base our figures on the amount of export payment approved by foreign exchange banks.

### Dollar Area

Exports to this area during fiscal 1956 totaled $1,241,720,000 or an increase of 43.4 per cent over the preceding year. A remarkable increase of exports to Liberia was witnessed in the form of ships which totaled 101, worth $250,000,000, or about 4.5 times the amount of the previous year.

Exports to the United States registered $564,000,000 or an increase of 14 per cent compared with the preceding year. Particular increase was seen in the export of woolen goods (42 per cent), machinery (35 per cent), foodstuffs and beverages (26 per cent), ceramics (23 per cent) and sundries (20 per cent).

Export of cotton goods, however, saw a decline last year due to the import restriction measures taken by the United States. The export increase of this commodity came to only 21 per cent last year compared to the preceding year.

Exports to Canada showed a 35 per cent increase in 1956. The main items of exports which saw an increase were foodstuffs and beverage (160 per cent), cotton goods (27 per cent), iron and steel (50 per cent).

Exports to Okinawa witnessed an 18 per cent increase chiefly in machinery (49 per cent), and sundries (26 per cent). Cotton textiles saw a slight drop in exports.

### Sterling Area

The total amount of Japanese exports to this area in fiscal 1956 reached $1,015,150,000 which was a 27 per cent increase compared with that of the preceding year. Items of exports which showed a particular increase in this area were machinery, vegetable oils and fats, and sundries.

Exports to Hongkong witnessed an 18 per cent increase. This British Crown Colony was Japan's second best customer in 1956. Principal items of exports to this territory were chemical textiles (47 per cent increase compared with the previous year), and cotton goods. These were ex-exported to Southeast Asian countries.

Exports to India showed a remarkable 50 per cent increase in 1956. Major items of export to this country were iron and steel (58 per cent increase), machinery (56 per cent) and chemical fibers and textiles (25 per cent).

Exports to Britain proper declined by 15 per cent in 1956. Decrease was marked in items such as lumber (34 per cent drop), cotton goods (20 per cent), but the export of vegetable oils and fats to this country increase by 2.5 times in fiscal 1956.

Exports to Communist China also saw a remarkable increase.

### Open Account Area

The total amount of exports to this area came to $340,750,000, but this year a decline of 14.7 per cent compared with exports during the preceding year.

The decrease was attributed chiefly to the termination of trade agreements with such countries as West Germany, Italy, Thailand, Sweden and Argentina, etc. Exports to Indonesia have been declining annually due to the fact that Japan has been restricting her exports to within the amount of her imports from that country.

Exceptions were Taiwan and the Philippines. A slight increase of exports to these two countries was witnessed in fiscal 1956.

The following table lists the 10 best customers of Japan during 1956.

| | Country | Among Exported (unit $1.00) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | United States | 564,397 |
| 2. | Hongkong | 136,836 |
| 3. | India | 118,510 |
| 4. | Communist China | 76,460 |
| 5. | Taiwan | 75,556 |
| 6. | Canada | 70,618 |
| 7. | Singapore | 65,968 |
| 8. | Indonesia | 63,653 |
| 9. | Okinawa | 60,966 |
| 10. | Britain | 57,641 |

According to customs statistics, the best 10 export commodities during fiscal 1956 were as follows:

| | Commodity | (A) | (B) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ships | 310,867 | 295 |
| 2. | Cotton goods | 263,633 | 103 |
| 3. | Iron and steel | 212,789 | 82 |
| 4. | Staple fiber fabric | 131,250 | 148 |
| 5. | Clothing | 125,661 | 109 |
| 6. | Fish | 119,669 | 134 |
| 7. | Rayon fabrics | 85,711 | 124 |
| 8. | Metal products | 66,439 | 104 |
| 9. | Toys | 55,933 | 122 |
| 10. | Chemical fertilizer | 53,342 | 119 |

Note: (A)—Amount (unit: $1,000), (B)—Percentage of increase or decrease compared to previous year %

As can be seen from the figures in this table, the amount of ships exported by Japan last year was nearly three times as much as that exported during the preceding year. It took the place of iron and steel which was the top article of export in 1955.

### World Record

Cement also saw a tremendous export increase in fiscal 1956. The total amount of this product exported came up to 2,350,000 tons or some 62 per cent more than that of the preceding year. This was a world record in the export of this commodity.

Among the items of exports that saw a favorable increase last year were fish (34 per cent), machinery excluding vessels (32 per cent), plywood (30 per cent), toys (22 per cent), chemical fertilizer (18 per cent), ceramics (15 per cent).

Among the textile exports which saw an increase were silk fabrics (65 per cent), staple fiber fabrics (48 per cent), rayon fabrics (24 per cent). However, the most important of export textile goods—cotton textiles—saw an increase of only three per cent in fiscal 1956. Among the items which saw a decrease in export were raw silk (20 per cent), and cotton yarn (12 per cent).

With the exception of metal products which increased a mere four per cent, exports of iron and steel and nonferrous metals declined 18 per cent and 12 per cent respectively during 1956. This was because of the heavy domestic demand for these products which diminished export power.

### Export Goal

The export target for fiscal 1957 has been set at $2,800,000,000 which is some $300,000,000 more than the target of $2,494,000,000 set for fiscal 1956.

Although there are some who believe that it would be difficult for Japan to realize this export target for 1957 after consideration is given to the trend of world prosperity as well as the opening of the Suez Canal, the general situation indicates that this country will manage to attain this export goal.

The recent sluggish tendency of world prosperity is directly connected with this country's prosperity. But this world tendency is only a temporary and slight adjustment. The total amount of the world's export is more than $90,000,000,000, and furthermore, exports are increasing at the rate of five to 10 per cent every year.

Japanese export markets have also been consolidated since the year before last when Japan launched a big expansion program, and the basis for further development of these markets has been built.

The only country to which Japanese exports are likely to decrease is Indonesia. It is fairly safe to predict that Japanese goods will make further headway in the markets of North and South America, Southeast Asia, the Near and Middle East, and Africa.

It is also almost certain that America will be one of the markets on which Japan can depend a great deal in fiscal 1957. Exports to this country centering on sundries, canned food, ships, electric wires, plate glass and textiles are expected to see a further increase.

Furthermore, a new window has been opened for trade with Red China and other Communist countries. This indicates plainly that Japan's exports to these countries will increase.

The domestic situation also favors the acceleration of this country's exports in 1957. The additional installation of factory equipment has made it possible for this country to boost its export strength.

### Promising Items

The modernization program undertaken in recent years by Japanese industry has also helped to restore the international competitive power of Japanese products. All these domestic factors will no doubt serve to expand Japanese exports, thus, the road to the achievement of the $2,800,000,000 export target for fiscal 1957 is not a difficult one.

What items of export, then, will witness an increase this year? The predictions are as follows:

| Item | Actual exports in 1955 | Actual exports in 1956 | Anticipated exports for 1957 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton textiles (1 million sq. yds) | 1,309 | 1,155 | 1,120 |
| Silk fabrics (1 million sq. yds) | 398 | 467 | 520 |
| Staple fiber fabrics (1 million sq. yds) | 556 | 710 | 850 |
| Ammonium sulphate (1,000 tons) | 438 | 460 | 600 |
| Steel material (1,000 tons) | 1,961 | 1,080 | 782 |
| Aluminium products (tons) | 10,640 | 8,600 | 6,000 |
| Cement (1,000 tons) | 921 | 1,900 | 2,500 |
| Ceramics ($1 million) | 55 | 69 | 73 |
| Ships ($1 million) | 163 | 305 | 325 |
| Rolling Stock ($1 million) | 16 | 26 | 23 |
| Automobiles ($1 million) | 10 | 15 | 18 |
| Sewing machines ($1 million) | 35 | 42 | 45 |

With the exception of steel materials, cotton textiles, aluminum products and rolling stock, export of all other commodities is expected to increase during 1957.

A particularly large increase is anticipated in the export of rayon fabrics, staple fiber fabrics, ammonium sulphate, cement, ships, automobiles and sewing machines compared with the export volume witnessed during the previous year.

Others which are expected to increase are such articles as radios, cameras, agricultural implements, plate glass, and canned foods which are the chief products of Japan's light industry.

### More Machinery

Other factors such as the activation of trade with Communist China, as well as the change in situation in the countries of Southeast Asia, Central and South American, and the Middle and Near East will make it possible for Japan to export more plants and machinery.

Items in this field include spinning machinery, industrial plants, transportation plants, mining machinery, etc.

Hitherto, the export of these items had been very small, but with prospects bright for more exports, a lot is being anticipated this year.

At the present moment, the Suez blockade has helped much to enhance the export of these items, and if Japan can grasp this golden opportunity to develop markets for these commodities, there is a possibility that she will be able to develop and keep these markets still further in the future.

However, from an over-all point of view, it would be more profitable for Japan to concentrate her efforts on further developing the markets she has already acquired. By following this expansion program, Japan's exports this year is expected to further increase and a firm basis for future exports be established.

Consequently, the exports of industrial plants and machinery to new markets such as Communist China and other Communist countries, in addition to Southeast Asia, the Middle and Near East, and Central and South America should not be the main interest of Japan's export industry.

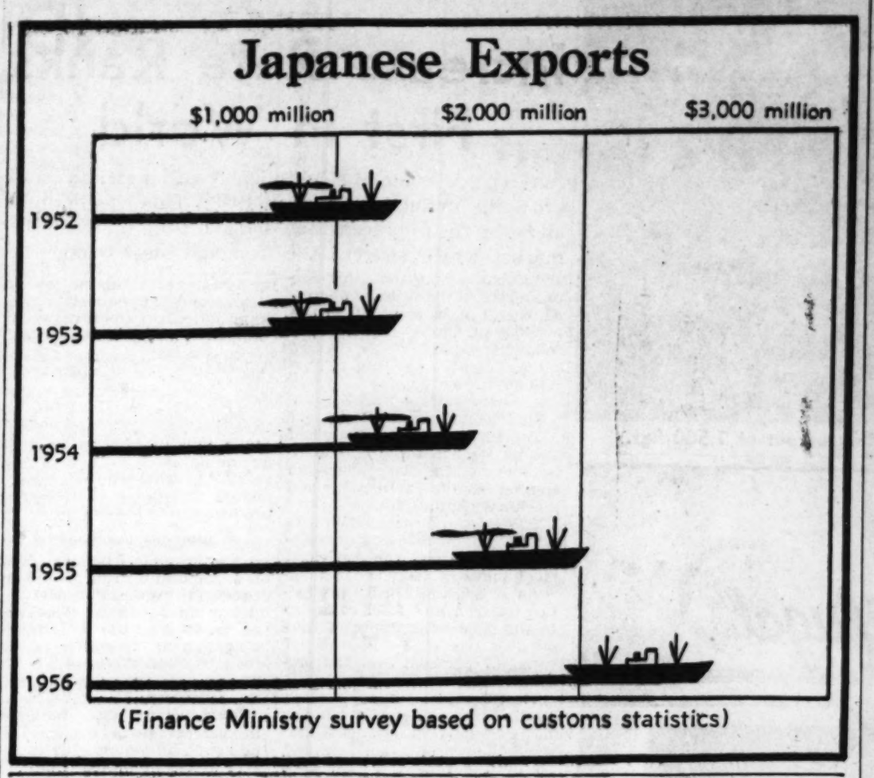
### Export Structure

Although this year's export goal has been set at $2,800,000,000—an increase of $300,000,000 over the preceding year—there will not be any fundamental change in the type of articles or the markets to which the goods will be exported.

Exports to advanced countries will be comprised chiefly of textiles and sundries, while exports to relatively industrially backward countries will be composed of heavy industry products.

The composition of Japan's industry is gradually approaching that of advanced countries, but the trade structure of this country still relies heavily on the export of textiles and sundries.

It will still take some time for Japan to switch her chief items of exports to heavy industry products as is the case at present with the United States, West Germany and Britain.

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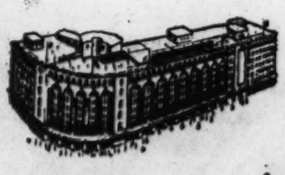

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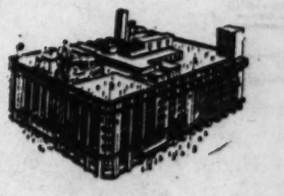

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# IRON AND STEEL CHALKS UP

## Increase Rate Ranks First in World

Japan's iron and steel industry registered a record breaking production figure in 1956. This was brought about by the unprecedented demand from the domestic market which spurred the iron and steel makers to additional production. All the producers in the country operated at full blast, resulting in the production figures listed in the following table.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Blast furnace pig iron ..... | 5,970,000 tons | 13.7% increase |
| Steel ingots ..... | 11,670,000 " | 19.2 " |
| Ordinary steel material .... | 8,240,000 " | 17.9 " |
| Special steel material ..... | 560,000 " | 54.7 " |

The increase in production of special steel material was attributable to the large demand coming from the automobile and machinery industries.

The iron and steel boom was world wide in 1956 and notwithstanding the fact the American steel industry launched a long-term strike, the world's production of iron and steel came up to the staggering figure of 280,000,000 tons or an increase of some 4.7 per cent over the previous year.

Furthermore, the world's leading iron and steel producers have initiated programs to expand their production facilities, so by the time the year 1960 comes around, it is estimated that the world's production of steel will amount to some 370,000,000 tons.

**Japan Ranks 6th**

Production of iron and steel in Japan ranks sixth in the world, following the United States, the Soviet Union, West Germany, Britain and France. However, the production increase ratio during the past two years has been bigger than that of any other country, surpassing that of even the United States and West Germany.

West Germany finally managed to beat Britain in the production of iron and steel last year to rank third in the world. Japan, too, is very likely to pass France in a couple of years to become the fifth ranking iron and steel producer in the world.

The iron and steel industry is the basis of all other industries, and is also the foundation of the country's economic prosperity. It is said that a country's economic growth can be measured by the degree of iron and steel production in that country.

If this is true, then development of the iron and steel industry in Japan is indeed a good barometer to gauge the economic expansion of this country.

Japan's iron and steel industry is at present in the middle of a second rationalization program and when the program is completed in the year 1966, Japan will be able to produce an annual 26,000,000 tons of iron and steel. This will be approximately 2.2 times the amount produced by Japan in 1956.

**Equipment Investments**

One of the chief factors which played a leading role in the increase of iron and steel production in Japan in 1956, was the great domestic investment in equipment. Another important factor was the large amount of orders from foreign countries for the construction of vessels.

The following table indicates the percentage of increase for the actual shipment of iron and steel materials in 1955 and 1956 as classified by destinations.

| Department | 1955 (%) | 1956 (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Export ..... | 157 | 67 |
| Mining industry ..... | 96 | 136 |
| Petroleum industry .... | 83 | 178 |
| Iron and Steel industry | 122 | 108 |
| Shipbuilding industry .. | 247 | 132 |
| Machinery industry .... | 110 | 149 |
| Chemical industry . ... | 125 | 155 |
| Construction industry .. | 100 | 146 |
| Transportation industry | 107 | 105 |
| Electric industry ..... | 222 | 81 |

The demand for iron and steel continued favorable in 1956 from the shipbuilding, machinery, chemical and construction industries. This was a reflection of the increase in equipment investment as well as the shipbuilding boom brought about by large orders for vessels from foreign countries.

**Exports Drop**

Exports on the other hand, decreased drastically in 1956. In 1954 and in 1955, exports of iron and steel saw an increase of 54 per cent and 57 per cent respectively, but in 1956, exports decreased by 32 per cent.

This was attributed to the increase of domestic demand due to the heavy equipment investment which made it impossible for the Japanese iron and steel industry to import as much as it wanted.

Parallel to the increase in domestic demand of iron and steel, the supply of this material became very stringent. According to the iron and steel market, the official quotation of 19 millimeter rods in September last year was ¥46,000 per ton but the market price was ¥97,000 per ton. As can be seen by these two prices, the market price went up more than twice that of the official quotations.

With the fall of overseas steel prices, this abnormal domestic market price was brought to balance, but the fact is that the domestic supply of iron and steel is still insufficient and the difference between the official quotation and the market price is still wide.

The world-wide iron and steel boom is said to be slackening recently. For example, the long-term strikes by the American iron and steel industry last summer has brought about a decrease in production of about 12,000,000 tons of iron and steel. The Suez blockade also played an important role in speculative buying which slowed down the boom.

**World Market Changes**

Another factor which cannot be ignored is the fact that notwithstanding the production increase programs initated by various iron and steel making countries, consumers did not buy as much as was expected.

Also, the world prosperity is now in an adjustment period due to the retrenchment policy taken by various countries.

In the United States, it is said the automobile production, home construction and the manufacture of durable consumers' goods is on the decrease due to the leveling off of that country's business boom.

The iron and steel industry in the United States which had been operating in full last year is now operating on a 94 per cent capacity, and it is believed that by the lower term of this year, operations will further come down to 70 per cent of capacity.

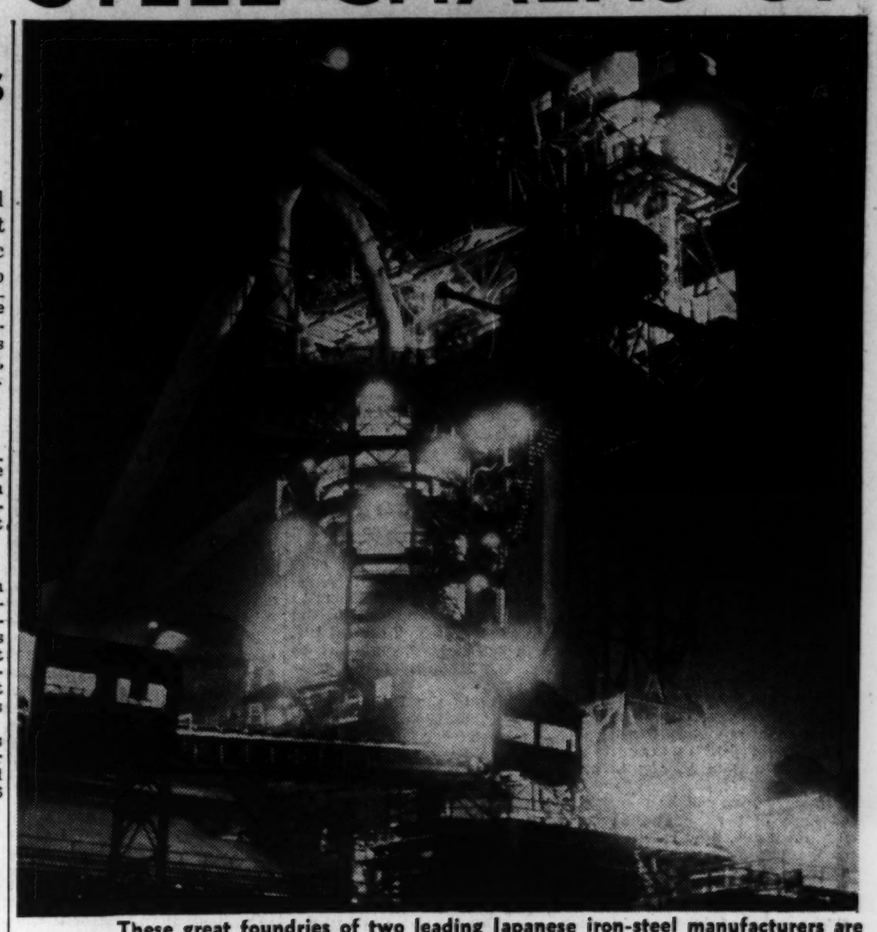
The price of steel, which was $45 per ton at the end of March this year, is some $20 cheaper than the highest price quoted last autumn. The United States has also canceled a great amount of import orders from European countries.

Even in European countries, the iron and steel market has turned into a sellers' market from a buyers' market. In Britain the demand from automobile manufacturers and machinery producers have decreased and the consumption of iron and steel has fallen.

As a result, Britain has not only canceled her iron and steel import policy but is planning to export some 500,000 tons this year.

In West Germany, also, the demand for iron and steel has decreased due to the slackening off of equipment investment, and the iron and steel industry

A Japanese bar mill of the latest type with a monthly output of 7,500 kgs.



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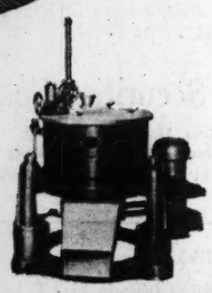

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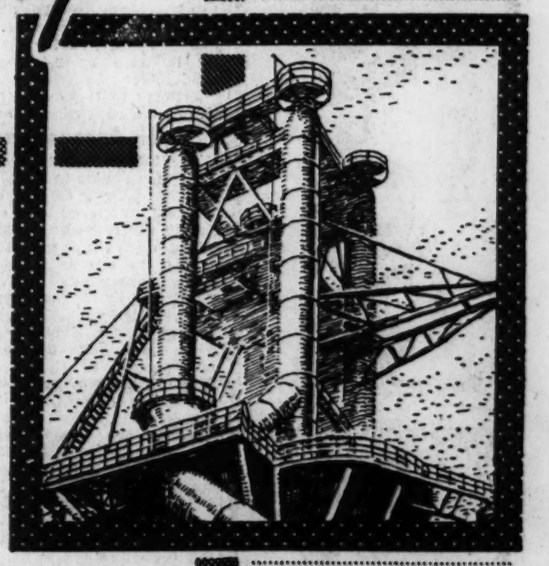

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# RECORD PRODUCTION IN '56

symbolic of the great industrial development attained by this country.

of that country is now concentrating its efforts on exporting its products to the Middle and Near East as well as to Southeast Asian countries.

The world-wide iron and steel boom is gradually coming to a close with the arrival of an adjustment stage in world prosperity.

However, the iron and steel industries in various foreign countries are still speeding their respective programs to increase production facilities and equipment. It is apparent that they are trying to cover up the decrease in domestic demand by concentrating on exporting more.

As a matter of fact, both American and West European nations are earnestly trying to find more markets for their iron and steel products in Asian countries.

This tendency, of course, cannot be taken lightly by the iron and steel industry of Japan.

What then is the iron and steel export situation in this country? A sudden increase in domestic demand for this product was witnessed in this country since last years. Prices consequently rose and efforts by the industry to export its products were not emphasized much.

**Emphasis on Exports**

However, the time has now arrived when the Japanese iron and steel industry must reconsider its policy what with the active efforts of foreign countries to export more and the fact that the domestic demand is likely to level off in the near future.

The Japanese iron and steel industry consequently seems to have made up its mind to export at least 1,000,000 tons of its products in 1957 in order to maintain its markets in Southeast Asia.

The following table shows the amount of export of Japanese iron and steel products in the past several years according to the amount of contracts concluded: (unit: 1,000 tons)

| Year | Total Concluded | To Southeast Asia |
|---|---|---|
| 1951 | 1,741 | 401 |
| 1952 | 1,437 | 663 |
| 1953 | 883 | 498 |
| 1954 | 2,050 | 833 |
| 1955 | 2,128 | 935 |
| 1956 | 980 | 750 |

The amount of contracts concluded in 1956 for the export of iron and steel products was 980,000 tons. Out of this total those for some 750,000 tons were concluded with Southeast Asian countries.

In the years 1954 and 1955, the domestic demand was weak, so the iron and steel makers tried to cover this by exports. As a result, more than 2,000,000 tons of the products were exported in both years, but this declined to more than half during 1956.

The Government advised the industry to restrict exports in order to meet the domestic demand. The smaller makers did not pay much heed to the numerous inquiries for the export of their products because it was more profitable for them to sell in the domestic market. These factors were chiefly responsible for the decrease in exports during 1956.

**Overseas Customers**

The following table indicates the amount of steel products contracted for export during calendar 1956 and 1955: (unit: 1,000 tons)

| Item | 1956 | 1955 |
|---|---|---|
| Pig Iron | — | 21 |
| Steel Ingots | 66 | 507 |
| Ordinary Steel Material | 747 | 507 |
| Special Steel Material | 7 | 15 |
| Galvanized Sheets and Others | 274 | 399 |
| Secondary Products | 76 | 235 |
| Total | 1,170 | 2,285 |

The best customer for Japan's iron and steel products is Southeast Asia. Some 80 per cent of Japan's total export of iron and steel products in 1956 went to Southeast Asian nations.

The following table shows the chief destinations of Japanese iron and steel exports in calendar 1956 and 1955:

(unit: 1,000 tons)

| Country | 1956 | 1955 |
|---|---|---|
| India | 453 | 338 |
| Brazil | 71 | 61 |
| Canada | 66 | 50 |
| Hongkong | 63 | 32 |
| Philippines | 57 | 91 |
| Spain | 51 | 15 |
| Thailand | 48 | 122 |
| Taiwan | 45 | 64 |
| United States | 33 | 107 |
| Australia | 30 | 165 |
| Argentina | 4 | 643 |

Exports to Argentina in 1955 reached a figure of 643,000 tons, but this was an exceptional case. The South and Central American markets are too far off as potential export markets.

Geographically speaking, the most promising markets for Japanese iron and steel exports are those in the Southeast Asian countries. The leading iron and steel makers in Japan have concentrated their efforts on exporting to India and Thailand notwithstanding the fact that they had their hands full with domestic demand.

**Competition Expected**

Strong competition in these markets is expected from the United States and European countries in the near future, so it would be wise for the Japanese iron and steel industry to concentrate on maintaining the markets of Southeast Asia.

Reflecting brisk economic activities in the country, the domestic demand during fiscal 1957 is expected to reach 11,000,000 tons. This is some 2,000,000 tons more than the demand of 9,000,000 tons seen in 1956.

The following table shows the demand as broken down into department:

(1,000 tons)

| Department | 1957 | 1956 |
|---|---|---|
| Secondary Products | 230 | 199 |
| Machinery | 150 | 124 |
| Shipbuilding | 160 | 140 |
| Construction | 87 | 70 |
| Export | 100 | 72 |
| Others | 373 | 296 |
| Total | 1,100 | 901 |

The Japanese iron and steel industry is not confronted with obstacles that foreign iron and steel industries are now facing. It is still being deluged with demand from such domestic industries as shipbuilding, automobile, and construction while the establishment and rationalization of such industries as petro-chemical, synthetic textile, etc., as well as the increase in production of durable consumers goods are tending to further increase demand for iron and steel.

Iron and steel manufacturing firms have initiated their second rationalization plans from last year and they will start construction in earnest from this year in order to cope with the increase of domestic demand.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has mapped out a plan to increase the country's iron and steel production 10 per cent this year. The production target for ordinary steel material has been set at 9,150,000 tons, and the supply of necessary raw material to accomplish this goal has already been acquired or expected to be obtained. However, even if another 1,100,000 tons of raw material is to be imported in 1957, the demand will be scarcely met.

**Prospects Bright**

The demand for iron and steel will still be difficult to meet in the domestic market but, the situation will be definitely changed during the lower term of 1957.

The shipbuilding industry, which is the chief cause of the iron and steel boom, has already received orders for the construction of ships for export purposes for a period of three years. Consequently, new orders will naturally decrease.

The deterioration of the international accounts and the overloans by banks will inevitably cause the Government to tighten the money market. This will then lower the general investment level. Demand for iron and steel will subsequently level off and finally the demand and supply situation will be equally balanced.

The iron and steel industry, fully aware of this coming change, has now shifted their emphasis from the domestic market to exports. As a good example, the industry, which had hitherto hesitated to export thick plates for shipbuilding purposes, has now starting exporting this item.

It is even exporting its products knowing that the margin of profit is small. This is a great change indeed.

The prospect for international competitive power of Japanese exports is not necessarily pessimistic. The export price of European rods is $118 per ton, and of the United States products $123 per ton, while that of Japan is ¥49,000 or $176 per ton.

However, Japan can still reduce her price, and from a geographical point of view, Japanese exports can still compete with other countries in the Southeast Asian market.

Although the Japanese iron and steel industry is busy coping with the domestic demand, it is apparent that with the leveling off of domestic demand, it will concentrate more on exporting its products abroad.

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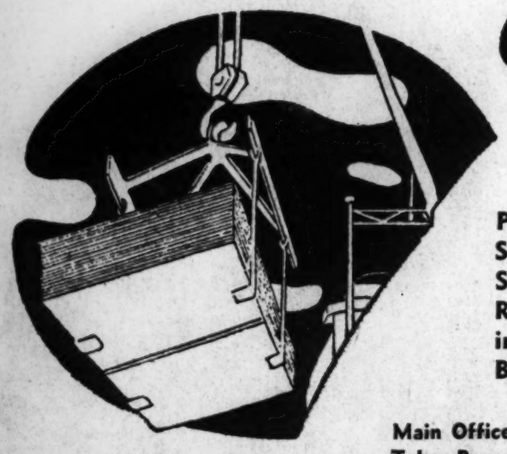

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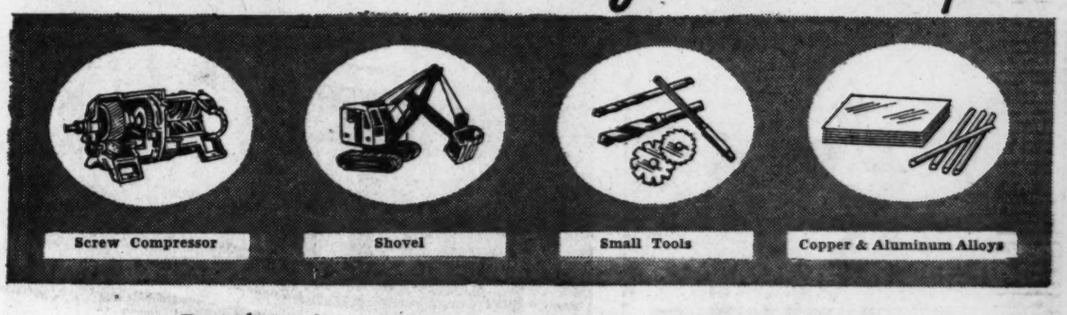


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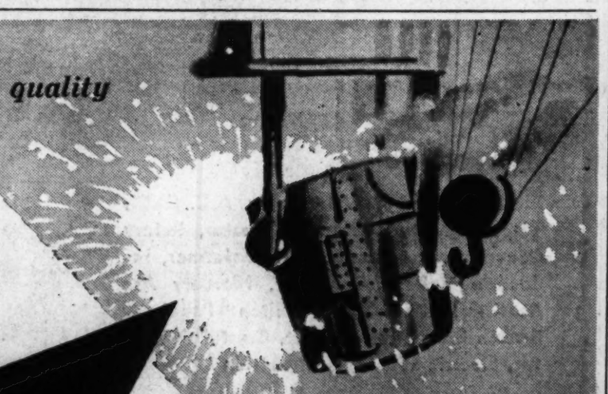

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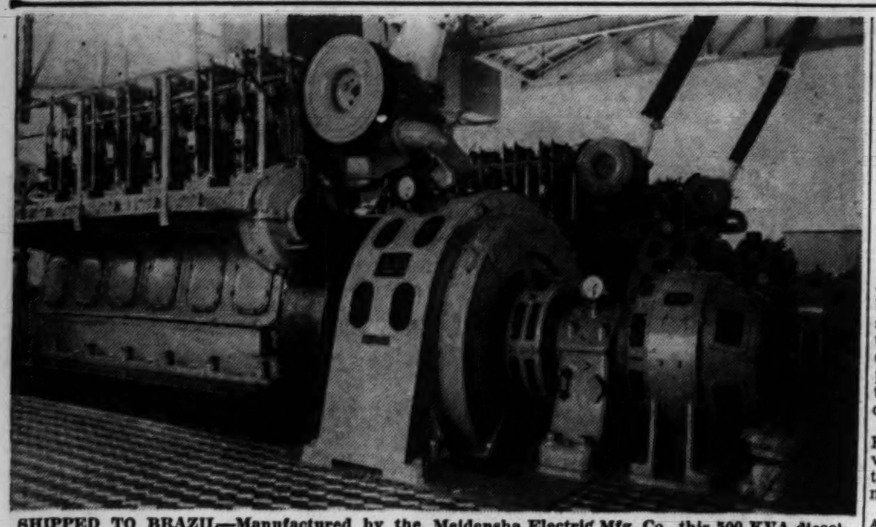


SHIPPED TO BRAZIL—Manufactured by the Meidensha Electric Mfg. Co., this 500 KVA diesel-driven generator was recently shipped to Brazil for installation at the Plinioramos Calho Power Station of the Amazon Electric Bureau.

# ELECTRIC MACHINERY BOOM

## Facilities Expanded As Demand Rockets

Japan's heavy electric machinery industry is enjoying a boom that promises to last for some time to come. Last year this industry received record orders because of extensive expansion of facilities by industries in general and stepped-up development of power sources.

According to a survey by the Economic Planning Agency, the volume of orders and sales for the past three years were: (unit: million yen)

| Average | Orders | Sales |
|---|---|---|
| April-Sept., 1954 .... | 4,142 | 5,508 |
| Oct., 1954-March, 1955 | 4,233 | 4,794 |
| April-Sept., 1955 ... | 4,524 | 4,505 |
| Oct., 1955-March, 1956 | 5,987 | 4,868 |
| April-Sept., 1956 .... | 9,752 | 9,750 |
| October, 1956 ..... | 11,116 | 6,363 |
| November, 1956 ..... | 12,947 | 7,181 |

The monthly average order for deflation-plagued 1955 was in the region of ¥4,000 million, but in the following year, the figure doubled to the ¥9,000 million level. Under the present rate of production, the heavy electric machinery industry has orders to keep it busy for 10 months.

**Huge Demand**

The great demand for heavy electric machinery was sparked by brisk investment in facilities by industries in general and progress in the electric power source development programs.

Thirty per cent of the orders came from the power and affiliated industries and another 40 per cent from industries in general. The steel, shipbuilding, machinery and chemical industries are making big investments for expanding and modernizing their facilities.

Under the second Electric Source Development Program, 8,400,000 KW of electricity is to be tapped in the five years starting 1956.

Following is a chart showing the year-by-year pace at which the generating facilities are to be expanded during this period.

| | Hydraulic KW | Thermal KW | Total KW | Cost Involved million |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1956 ..... | 804,000 | 355,000 | 1,059,000 | ¥129,400 |
| 1957 ..... | 697,000 | 552,000 | 1,249,000 | 178,400 |
| 1958 ..... | 521,000 | 1,320,000 | 1,841,000 | 181,700 |
| 1959 ..... | 351,000 | 1,219,000 | 1,570,000 | 159,100 |
| 1960 ..... | 588,000 | | 688,000 | 148,900 |

The power development program will be stepped up next year with heavy emphasis on thermal power generation. This means that there will be big orders for thermal power generators.

In the case of the hydraulic power generating program, 20 per cent of the total investment is spent on heavy electric machinery. In the case of the thermal power generating program, this figure soars to 50 per cent.

**Expected Production**

The expected production of heavy electric machinery for 1956 and 1957 follows: (Survey of the Electric Machinery Industry Association)

(Unit: million yen)

| | 1956 | 1957 |
|---|---|---|
| Rotating Electric Machines ..... | 46,800 | 59,600 |
| AC Water-Wheel Generator ..... | 2,150 | 1,800 |
| AC Turbo-Generator ..... | 1,650 | 3,000 |
| Others ..... | 43,000 | 54,800 |
| Static Electric Machines ..... | 59,300 | 84,300 |
| Transformers ..... | 18,700 | 25,400 |
| Others ..... | 40,500 | 58,900 |
| Total ..... | 106,000 | 143,900 |

Orders for this year from the electric power industry is expected to increase by 30 per cent over the previous year and from the other industries in general, 20 per cent.

Heavy electric machinery producers are preparing to launch a drive to digest the anticipated orders which are expected to take them a year to fill.

The Hitachi, Ltd. has set up a new plant in Kameido, Tokyo, and launched a program for bringing its facilities throughout the country up to date with a ¥7,000 to ¥8,000 million budget.

The Tokyo Shibaura Electric Machinery Company will spend ¥6,000 million for expanding its plants in Mie, Fukuoka, Fuchu and Tsurumi and renewing its facilities in general.

Mitsubishi Denki will invest ¥3,000 million; Yasukawa Denki, between ¥2,000 and ¥3,000 million; Fuji Denki, ¥2,000 million; and Meidensha, ¥600 million.

The destiny of the heavy electric machinery industry is determined by the vicissitudes of the electric power industry. And from all indications, the power development programs are bound to be carried on with increased vigor from now on to meet the rising demand for electric power.

The demand comes from two sources—the factories where manpower is being swiftly replaced by machines and the homes which are adopting electric gadgets in rapid succession.

The thermal power generating system will assume an increasingly large role now that nearly all possible sources of hydraulic power have been tapped. The need is also being stressed for development of atomic energy to offset the shortage of power resources.

Thus, thermal power generating facilities are gradually expanding in size, and atomic power generation is posing a new challenge to Japan.

**Export of Plants**

The heavy electric machinery industry could also play a big role in overseas investment and the export of plants. The manufacturers, however, are not quite prepared to meet the challenge in these fields.

An order has been received from Pakistan, for instance, for a 60,000 KW thermal power generator. But the industry has shown little interest in the order because of rising costs of material and strings attached—a request for after service and payment on the installment plan.

The heavy electric machinery industry apparently has no ambition to sell its products abroad because it is getting sufficient demand to keep it busy here in Japan.

It should be adequately prepared to invade overseas markets, however, in the interest of its future development.

**Home Appliances**

The makers of electric machines for domestic use are also enjoying a boom.

A survey by the Electric Machine Industry Association showed that ¥20,474 million worth of domestic electric equipment was produced in 1955, and ¥21,054 million worth in the first half of fiscal 1956. The estimated total production for fiscal 1956 was ¥38,750 million and for 1957, ¥50,340 million.

The production goal for 1957 as broken down by items is as follows:

| | Domestic Consumption Quantity | Domestic Consumption Value | Exports Quantity | Exports Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fans ..... | 78,000 | ¥757,100,000 | 15,000 | ¥170,000,000 |
| Washing Machines.. | 731,000 | 12,330,300,000 | 4,000 | 69,400,000 |
| Refrigerators ..... | 179,850 | 11,496,800,000 | 150 | 19,000,000 |
| Pumps ..... | 302,000 | 11,257,000,000 | 8,000 | 298,000,000 |
| Vacuum Cleaners .. | 73,500 | 902,600,000 | 1,500 | 18,400,000 |
| Juice Mixers ..... | 180,000 | 1,179,000,000 | | |

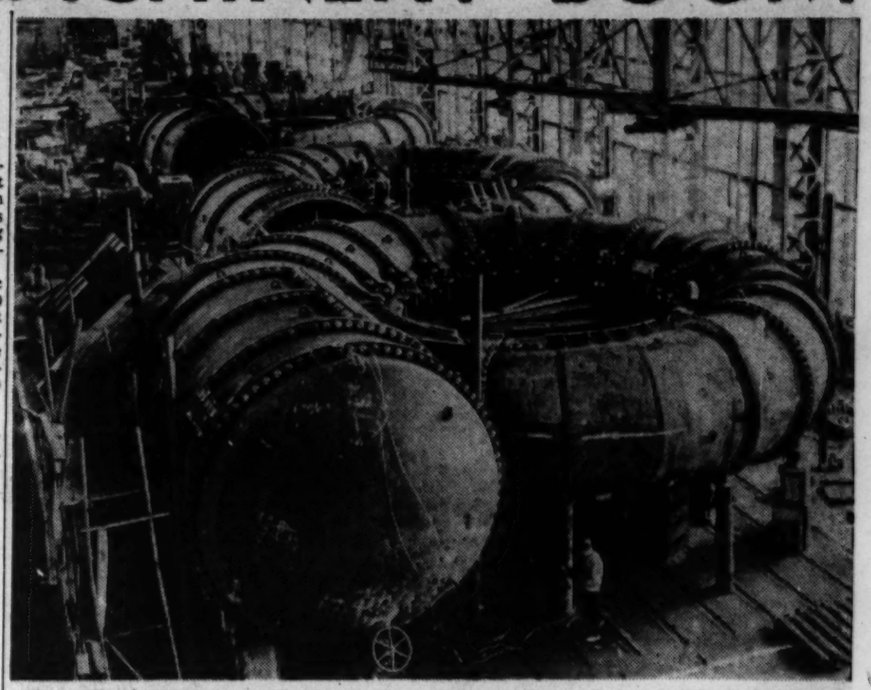
Production increase is especially noticeable in refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and pumps. The production of washing machines and juice mixers, however, appear to have hit the ceiling.

This year, refrigerators are expected to lead the sales of domestic electric manchines. The boom started last summer, and by July, the demand was so big that the dwindling supplies were selling at a premium. This year, stocks were already depleted in March.

This phenomenon seems to indicate that just about everyone who wants a washing machine has bought one, and now the housewives are turning their attention to refrigerators.

Unlike washing machines, the structure and mechanism of refrigerators are complicated and they cannot be made by

Continued Opposite



FOR INDIA'S BHAKRA DAM—Giant turbine casings to be installed at India's Bhakra Power Station were completed recently at the Hitachi Works of Hitachi, Ltd. Five Francis turbines, each with 150,000 HP capacity and capable of generating 112,000 KW, are to be installed with these casings. Britain has won the bid for the generators to be set up with these turbines.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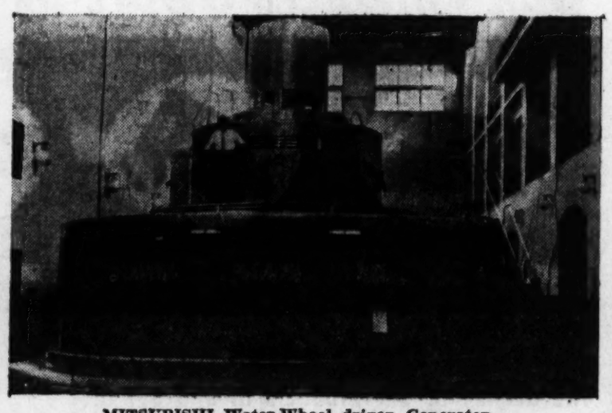

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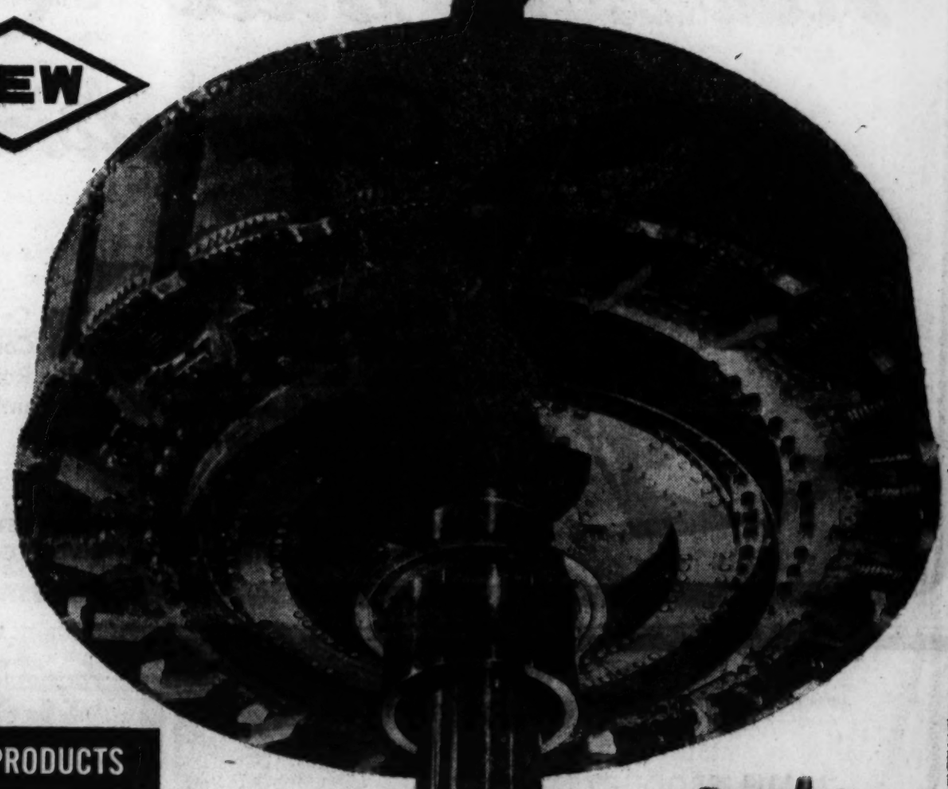

MAIN PRODUCTS
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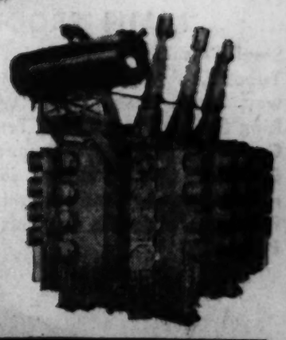


Meiden

Meidensha Electric Mfg. Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: 276, 2-chome, Higashi-Osaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Tel: Tokyo (49) 3151 (9), 3161 (4), 0171 (3), 1111 (4)
Cable Address: "MEIDEN TOKYO"

HOME APPLIANCES—With the steady improvement in the national standard of living since the war, demand for electric appliances has been increasing by leaps and bounds. Among the principal products in this category being turned out by Japan's manufacturers are electric fans (above) and electric refrigerators (top right). This year refrigerators are expected to lead the sales of electris machins for home use, taking the place hitherto occupied by washing machines.

Continued From Page 8

just assemblying the required parts.

High technique is required for constructing good quality refrigerators, and the finished products must be priced appropriately. Because it is a high-priced product, the refrigerator requires sizeable capital and is naturally out of reach of the small time operators.

Last year, 81,000 refrigerators were produced for a total of ¥50,400 million yen, or 2.2 times the figure for the previous year. The production goal for this year is 2.3 times the volume for 1956, or 180,000 valued at ¥15,000 million. Observers believe all of them will be sold.

### Washing Machines

After refrigerators come vacuum cleaners, in the tempo of anticipated sales. It is not likely that cleaners will sell as quickly as washing machines did at one time, but sales are expected to pick up steadily.

The movement of washing machines is also picking up speed with the approach of summer. The prices, however, are not rising because of ample supply on the market as a result of stepped-up mass production.

The production of washing machines for Jan.-Dec., 1956 was 754,000; shipment, 726,000; and stock on hand at the end of the year, 75,000.

The corresponding figures for 1955 were 411,000, 445,000 and 49,000. In short, 1956 saw a vast increase in production and shipment.

It should be noted, however, that the stock on hand as of the end of the year also increased conspicuously from 49,000 in 1955 to 75,000 in 1956. The boost in stock is sparking an intensified sales campaign among the makers and dealers.

The top producers of washing machines—Matsushita Denki and Sanyo Denki—for instance, launched a campaign at the outset of this year to capture customers with new up-to-date models.

In the past, Matsushita's IV-30 had competed with Sanyo's SW-20000. Just recently, however, Matsushita came up with a ¥20,000 washer with a selective switch as its last word in cheap, mass circulation washing machines.

### Sales Agreement

The campaign sales in washing machine circles took on such a savage air that a set of agreement was drawn up last year to forestall mass collapse of the contesting makers.

The agreement prohibited the following actions; (1) Supplying of washing machines as give-away attractions; (2) Attaching incentives such as gifts and invitation tickets to the washing machines sold; (3) Direct sales transactions between the producers and cooperative unions; (4) Taking margins and rebates; (5) Transactions on non-cash basis except under specific circumstances; and (6) Establishment of agencies for retrieving inferior products.

Under the same agreement, after-service will be assumed by the retailers, and the makers will take part only to the extent of extending cooperation.

### New Challengers

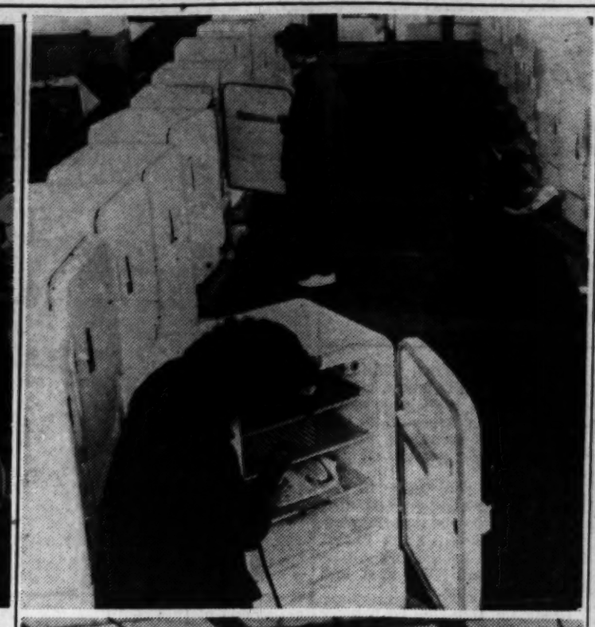
In spite of these agreements, however, the sales campaign is still in high gear.

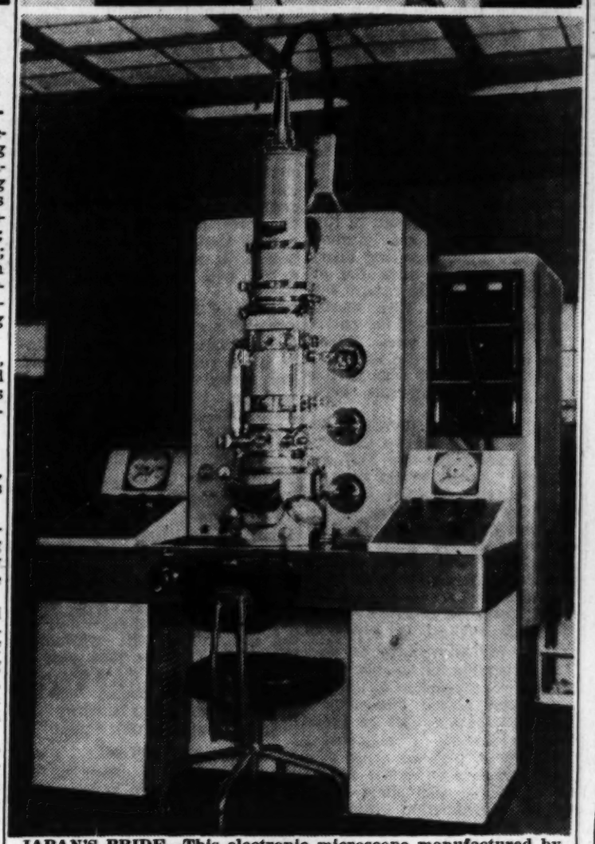
While the competition is already stiff among existing makers, the appearence of new challengers is aggravating the situation.

In mid-eastern Japan, Aichi Industries is reported experimenting on production of pumps, Hirano Manufacturing Company on refrigerators, Japan Machine Company on pumps, and the Nippon Denki on refrigerators.

The income tax cut and wage hike to be carried out this year against a backdrop of general prosperity is expected to step up still further the sales of domestic electric machines. This in turn will boost production and intensify sales campaign.

In short, 1957 may well become a decisive year in the battle for survival among the makers of domestic electric equipment.





JAPAN'S PRIDE—This electronic microscope manufactured by Hitachi, Ltd. is one of the proudest products of the Japanese industry. The HU-10A model has a 20 to 100,000 magnifying ratio by direct observation and a maximum 1,000,000 ratio by photographic enlargement. One model was donated last year to the University of California at Berkeley and two models were exhibited at the recent World Trade Fair in New York.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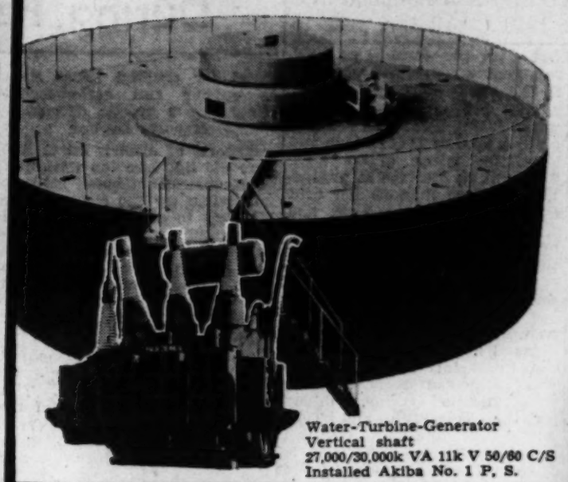

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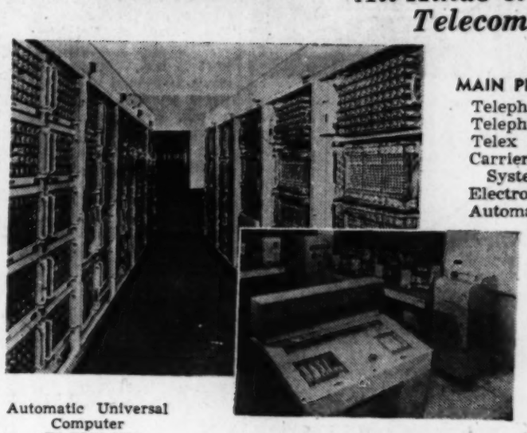

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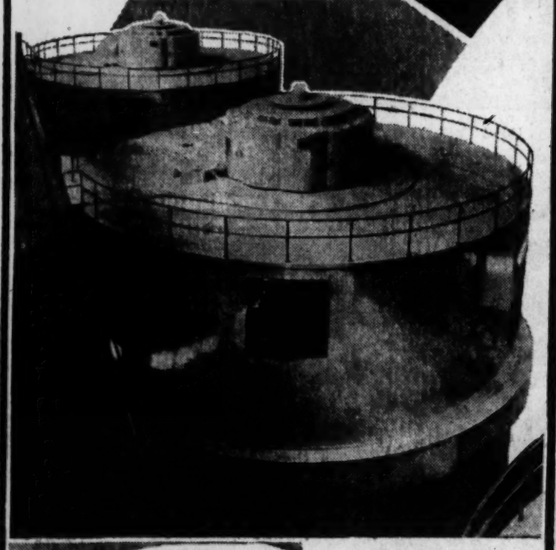

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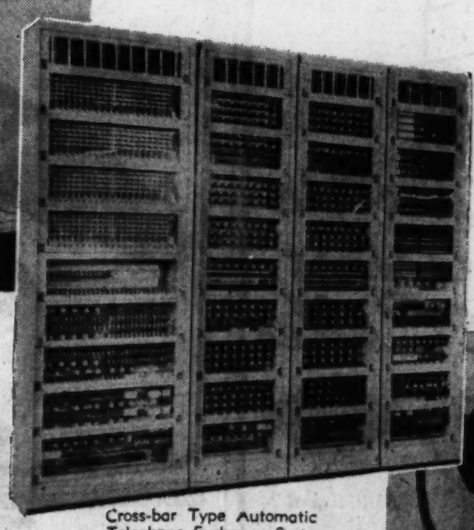

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# DEMAND FOR WIRE AND CABLE MARKS SHARP UPWARD CURVE

## Expected to Reach Peak During Fiscal 1957

The electric wire manufacturing industry in Japan started on its way to a boom since last year and the peak of this boom is expected to be reached during fiscal 1957.

Japan's Electric Wire Industry Association at first had placed the demand for 1956 (April last year to March this year) at a total of 82,000 tons (including exports) but due to the brisk activities of industries in the country, the demand proved to be far greater than the original goal.

The expansion of telegraph and telephone facilities coupled with the increase in power generation and transmission as well as the brisk equipment investment by leading industries and the great increase in production of household electrical appliances have greatly hiked the demand for electric wires.

**Production Hike**

Production during spring last year was less than 8,000 tons a month, but in autumn of the same year, it came up to 10,000 tons and finally around the end of the year, it registered more than 11,000 tons per month.

The wire industry was astonished at this rapid increase in demand and it reformulated its demand goal to 10,000 tons monthly in autumn last year. But with the coming of 1957, this goal was further increased to 12,000 tons monthly.

The production of copper wires during fiscal 1956 amounted to a total of 114,000 tons and aluminum wires 67,000 tons. This was an increase in production of more than 20 per cent over the preceding year, and was the highest record attained by the electric wire industry in this country.

However, exports diminished due to the heavy demand coming from the domestic market as well as the laxity of copper demand in the world market.

A great increase in demand was witnessed last year for communication cable, chiefly for the Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (Denden Kosha), and power cables to power companies and coiled wires for electric appliance manufacturing firms as well as vinyl coated wires.

On the other hand, the demand for covered wires such as rubber and cotton-coated wires saw a drastic decrease.

**Exports Decline**

Exports of electric wires last year did not fare too well. The great domestic demand made it impossible for the electric wire industry to produce enough of its products for export purposes. Another factor contributing to the poor exports last year was the ban clamped on the export of bare copper wires due to the shortage of copper.

The total amount of export of electric wires during 1956 came to only 4,600 tons. This was a mere 36 per cent of the exports of the preceding year.

Because domestic demand has been given priority, a sudden increase in export cannot be expected, but it cannot be said that the export outlook for this year is pessimistic.

The Japanese electric wire industry will gradually be able to export more of its products because the world supply of copper has been eased and the plants in Japan have been installing new equipment for added production.

**Outlook Brighter**

Although the outlook for export is not very good, yet there have appeared some brighter aspects to the picture. For example, the United States have been purchasing communication cables from this country since last year and it is believed that export to that country will increase in the future.

Exports to Europe were nil and a great decrease was seen in those to Southeast Asian countries, but on the other hand exports to the United States, which were zero the preceding year, saw a sharp rise.

Looking at the type of wire exported, exports hitherto had been composed chiefly of bare wires, but with the great volume of communication wires exported to the United States, this type of wire constituted about 70 per cent of Japan's total wire exports in 1956.

The processing cost of bare wires is very low. It is like exporting copper ingots. The fact that communication cables which have a high processing cost have been exported to the United States throws a bright light on the gloomy export picture.

Export of this item to the United States this year is also promising. Other influential markets for communication cables are Southeast Asia, South America, Middle and Near East and Communist China.

**Domestic Demand Growing**

The domestic demand for electric wires in 1956 had been placed at 12,000 tons (including 8,000 tons for export), but the goal for the present fiscal year has been placed at 14,000 tons (including 10,000 tons for export). Demand for another 12,000 tons of aluminum wires (including 2,000 tons for export) is anticipated for 1957.

The biggest purchasers in the domestic market are electric machinery manufacturing firms whose demand is estimated at 38,000 tons this year. Others are power companies with 33,500 tons and communications enterprises with 17,300 tons. These three departments are expected to purchase 70 per cent of the total production in this country.

The increase of domestic demand is supported by the National Budget for the 1957 fiscal year. About 40 per cent of the domestic demand is controlled by the framework of the National Budget. The 1957 fiscal budget calls for large investment in the fields which require electric wires. In order to cope with the lack of electricity, the Government will invest a considerable amount of funds in power development programs.

The demand for electric wires due to the expansion of the network for power transmission and distribution will be large. The bottleneck transportation department will see a big revision this year when the National Railways will start on a grand electrification program.

In the field of communications, the five-year plan for the expansion of this country's telegraph and telephone network will reach its final stage in 1957 and construction work requiring the same amount of electric wires that were needed last year will also be carried out.

The total budget for these three large electric wire purchasers in 1955 was ¥129,200,000,000 but this has been increased to ¥153,900,000,000 for the present fiscal year. This means that a 20 per cent increase in demand for electric wires will be witnessed this year.

Demand from private industries will also increase. Due to the acceleration of power development resources, the demand for heavy electrical machinery will see a boost while the popularization of household electric appliances will bring about a great increase in light electrical equipment and appliances.

The heavy equipment investment witnessed since last year in the field of iron and steel industry, machinery industry and chemical industry will also continue this year. Furthermore, the shipbuilding industry which has orders enough to fill three or four years, will also continue at a bustling rate, while the housing program this year is also expected to set a booming pace. This all means that the demand for electric wires will continue strong this year.

**Export Goal**

Although the outlook for the domestic demand is favorable this year, what will be the export situation for 1957? The electric wire industry is anticipating the export of 10,000 tons of copper wires (worth $25,000,000) and another 2,000 tons of aluminum wires (worth $2,400,000) for fiscal 1957.

The export goal set for copper wires in 1957 is 25 per cent more than that set in the preceding year while that for the export of aluminum wires is twice as much as that of last year.

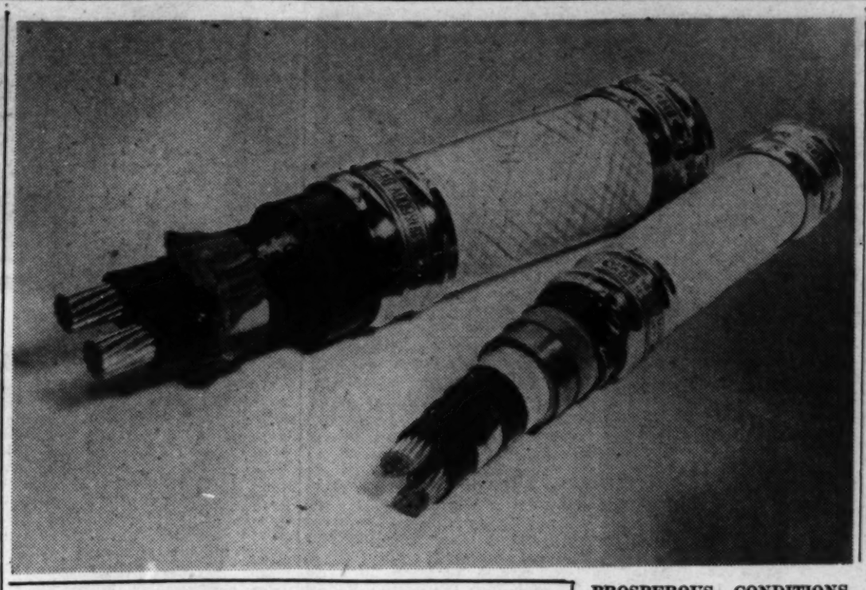
The export goal for 1956 is not expected to be fulfilled entirely, so actually the industry is anticipating at least 2.5 times more exports this year compared to the actual exports of last year.

The export goal for 1956 according to currency area, shows that Japan hopes to export more than half of her products to the dollar area. This is because Japan exported a great volume of communication cables to the Westinghouse Electric Company of America and it is believed almost certain that a large amount of orders will be placed again this year.

Nothing much can be expected of exports to the Sterling Area in view of the poor showing in the preceding year. The principal purchasers of Japanese electric wires in this area are Hongkong, India and Pakistan.

In the Open Account Area, Japan's customers are widely scattered. Chief among them are Taiwan, Indo-China, the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Brazil, and Argentina.

From past export records, the goal set for 1957 will not be too difficult to accomplish.



**PROSPEROUS CONDITIONS now prevailing in the electric power, communications and shipbuilding industries assures a continued brisk demand for electric wire and cable this year. Top picture shows the kind of electric cable used for shipbuilding purposes, while at the right is shown the type used for communications.**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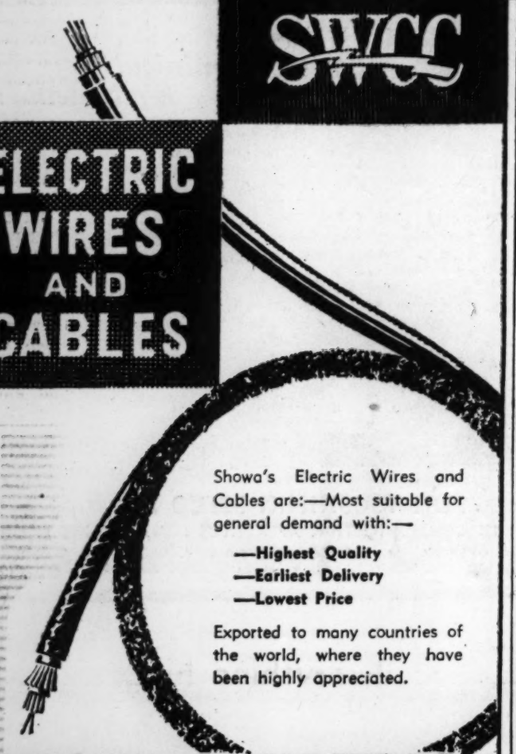

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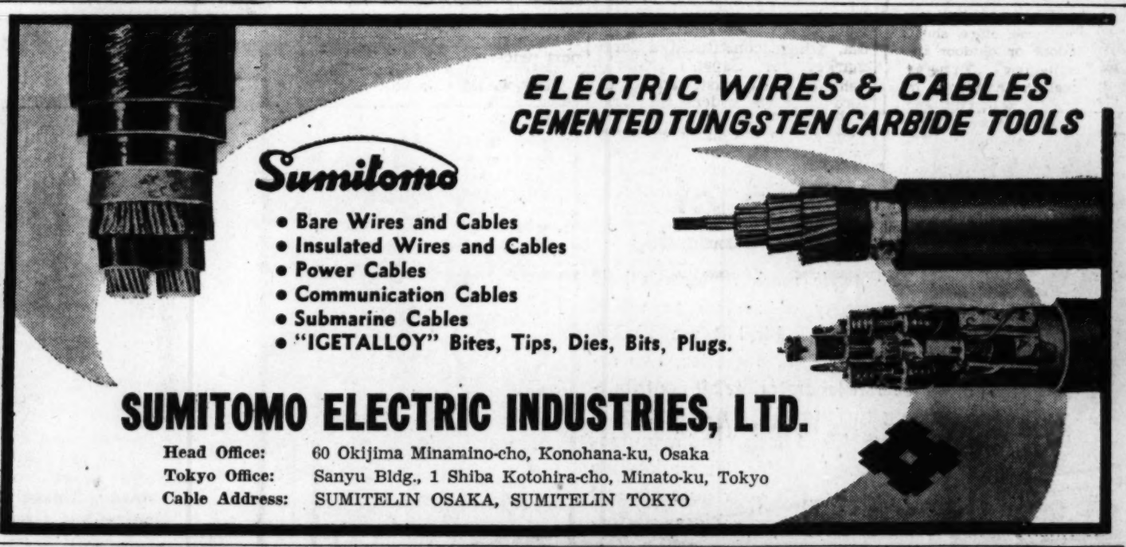

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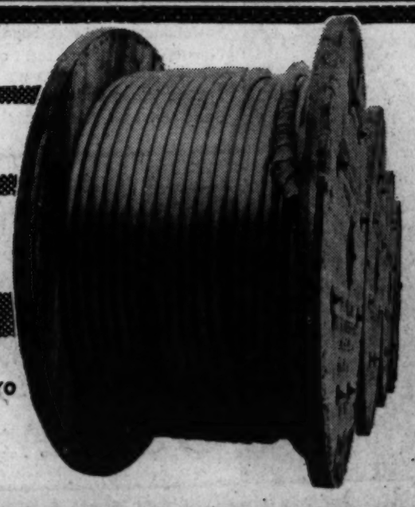

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# JNR PROGRAM EXPECTED TO BOOST ROLLING STOCK

The rolling stock industry has been enjoying prosperity since last year. The National Railway Corporation's five-year plan scheduled to start this year is expected to give a further impetus to the industry.

Generally speaking, Japan's railway vehicle manufacturers depend heavily upon demand from the National Railways. Thus, as the following table showing the production and demand in the past three years indicates, 60 per cent of the demand in 1954 and about 70 per cent in 1956 came from the National Railways.

(In millions of yen)

| Year | Demand from National Railways | Demand from others | Export | Total Production |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1954 | 13,027 (63.9%) | 3,525 (17.2%) | 3,851 (18.9%) | 20,403 (100.0%) |
| 1955 | 12,280 (58.8%) | 3,104 (14.9%) | 5,505 (26.3%) | 20,889 (100.0%) |
| 1956 | 20,000 (71.4%) | 3,000 (10.7%) | 5,000 (17.9%) | 28,000 (100.0%)) |

Inasmuch as the industry depends to a great extent upon the National Railway Corporation, an increase in its budget for vehicle manufacture necessarily results in expanding the industry's production.

However, on the other hand, the position of rolling stock manufacturers is undoubtedly weak in relation to the National Railway Corporation because of their heavy dependence on it.

Production recorded a postwar high last year, when the amount of orders received from the National Railways totaled ¥20,000 million. Of this figure; the corporation's formal orders aggregated ¥16,000 million. The manufacturers were forced by the corporation to reduce the prices of vehicles ordered by it by 10 per cent for the reason of increased work amount.

The remaining ¥4,000 million consisted of orders from the corporation for vehicles to be delivered to private railway companies, the payment for these orders being spread equally over five years.

Consequently, the industry received only ¥800 million in fiscal 1956 for these orders. In this way, the payment of money Interests for the remaining ¥3,200 million by the manufacturers themselves would leave an extremely small margin of profit.

The National Railway Corporation starts its five-year plan in fiscal 1957. The principal purpose of the plan is as follows:

(1) Superannuated steam locomotives will be replaced by new electric and Diesel locomotives.

(2) Electric locomotives, more than 40 years old, will be quickly replaced by new ones. Further, as a result of the corporations's electrification drive, the number of electric locomotives will be doubled in five years.

(3) Superannuated passenger, electric and freight cars will be replaced by new cars while their numbers will be increased as a whole. Emphasis will be laid on the increase of electric and freight cars. Electric cars will be increased in keeping with the pace of electrification.

(4) As a result of the fulfilment of the five-year plan, the passenger and freight transportation capacities will be boosted by 39 per cent and 34 per cent, respectively, as against fiscal 1956.

Details of the National Railway fiveyear plan are as follows:

| | Number as of March 1957 | Number as of March 1962 | Number of cars to be placed out of service | Number of newly built cars |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Steam locomotive .. | 4,797 | 3,294 | 1,503 | 0 |
| Electric locomotives | 575 | 1,210 | 147 | 782 |
| Diesel locomotives . | 20 | 550 | 0 | 530 |
| Passenger cars .... | 11,292 | 12,142 | 605 | 1,455 |
| Gasoline cars ..... | 831 | 2,581 | 67 | 1,817 |
| Electric cars ..... | 3,214 | 4,924 | 590 | 2,300 |
| Freight cars ..... | 106,323 | 122,322 | 13,000 | 29,000 |

Expenses for car construction under this plan are estimated at ¥192,300 million, or an yearly average of ¥38,500 million for five years. The sum of $38,000 million allocated for fiscal 1957, the first year of the plan, is 2.4 times greater than the amount for last year, which totaled ¥6,000 million.

In the following table are compared the amounts of orders placed in fiscal 1956 with those expected to be placed in fiscal 1957.

| | (A) | (B) |
|---|---|---|
| Electric car locomotives ..... | 59 | 123 |
| Diesel locomotives .. | 3 | 79 |
| Passenger cars ..... | 72 | 200 |
| Electric cars ..... | 265 | 614 |
| Diesel cars ..... | 120 | 342 |
| Freight cars ..... | 925 | 8,200 |

Note: (A)—Orders placed in fiscal 1956, (B)—Orders expected to be placed in fiscal 1957.

These figures show that the amount of orders to be placed this fiscal year will be more than double that of last fiscal year.

Further, as there is a strong possibility that part of ¥51,800 million originally set aside for expenses for increasing the National Railways' equipment and facilities may be transferred to car construction, and further, as orders amounting to ¥17,500 million which are part of orders scheduled for fiscal 1958, are to be made in advance this fiscal year, the actual amount of orders received this fiscal year is expected to register a threefold increase over last fiscal year.

In spite of the expected increase in orders from the National Railway Corporation, rolling stock manufacturers are also making great efforts to promote the exports of their products. This is because they are aware that the current boom due to the five-year plan of the National Railway Corporation will not last for ever.

The export target of railway vehicles for fiscal 1956 was set at ¥12,000 million, while the amount of export contracts actually concluded between April and December last year totaled ¥5,340 million. Adding to this figure orders received after December, the actual contract amount aggregated ¥11,000 million as at the beginning of March.

Orders arriving later include those received from Brazil for 90 electric cars jointly by Japan Rolling Stock, Kawasaki Rolling Stock, Kinki Rolling Stock and Toshiba, an order from Brazil for 50 passenger cars received by Fuji Heavy Industries, another from Costa Rica for oil tank cars received by Kawasaki Rolling Stock, and others for freight cars destined for the Philippines.

As against last years' target figure of ¥12,000 million, this fiscal year's export target is set at a lower amount this fiscal year than last fiscal year in consideration of the fact that India, which constituted a large market for Japan's railway vehicles in the past, can not afford to place orders for large size steam locomotives with Japan, as her emphasis on industrial development has been shifted to the construction of plants and factories.

Railway vehicle manufacturing circles are making efforts to promote exports. They are planning to invite inspection missions from Brazil, the Argentine, Chile, Iran and other countries, and are conducting extensive researches on the conditions of overseas markets.

At the same time, they are calling into question the intention of the National Railways authorities to force the manufacturers to reduce the prices of railway vehicles on the basis of their export prices before they place orders for new cars to fulfil the plan for fiscal 1957.

Japanese manufacturers have so far tendered prices lower than those for the National Railways in international biddings with a view to opening up new overseas markets for Japanese railway vehicles.

However, the National Railways Corporation authorities are planning to economize on its spending by making the manufacturers cut prices of vehicles.

This would preclude the possibility of the manufacturers covering the low export prices with those for the National Railways. This would further make it necessary for them to reconsider the question of export prices.

They would also be confronted with the need to rationalize production.

Under these circumstances, it is expected that the visit of an inspection team of rolling stock manufacturers to the United States will materialize this year through arrangement by the Japan Productivity Center.

**RAILWAY GIANT—A large locomotive nears completion at a Japanese plant. Production of rolling stock in general is expected to receive a big boost this year when the five-year plan of the National Railway Corporation gets under way.**

# AUTO PRODUCTION HIGHER FOR ALL VEHICLE TYPES

The automobile industry in Japan has been enjoying unprecedented prosperity since last summer. The production of four-wheel motor vehicles doubled in about seven months last year—from 6,000 to 7,000 per month in January through April to 12,000 in November and December. Moreover, the production, being backed by persisting growth of demand, showed a steady monthly increase.

The characteristic tendencies in last year's auto manufacturing industry were that gasoline-powered trucks were turned out at a bouncing rate while diesel-powered cars showed a gradual but steady increase.

Then, in the line of small-size vehicles, baby trucks registered a remarkable rise in production. But the increase rate of home-assembled foreign cars was somewhat low, whereas domestic sedans made rapid strides to double production within the year.

Thus, every type of vehicle was in production in increasing numbers, and in order to secure larger orders, auto makers carried out price cuts in the face of higher production costs resulting from a rise in price of steel and other raw materials. This proves that the auto industry in this country has at last arrived at a stage of development.

The total monthly production of all types of vehicles was not only doubled within last year, but the aggregate figure at the year-end was bettered by twice that for 1954.

Especially, small-size cars were put out at such a rapid rate during this period that the production ratio between small and ordinary size cars was reversed from 10:7 to 3.5:6.5 in the three years.

The great advance into the market of small size trucks is accounted for by the appearance of Toyota Motor's light trucks and Nissan Motor's Austin trucks which dealt a big blow to three-wheeler manufacturers.

As for passenger cars, the Toyota and Nissan companies have expanded manufacturing facilities to ensure a monthly production of 1,000 each. The two companies have succeeded in promoting sales by cutting prices, stepping up production and specializing in certain models. Toyota made "Crowns" and Nissan made "Datsuns."

Meanwhile, the number of vehicles assembled in Japanese factories did not show such a big hike over the previous year for the reason that a large part of their efforts was directed to the project of installing facilities for manufacturing foreign car parts in the future.

Thus, every month last year, the Hino Diesel Company assembled 300 Renaults, the Nissan Motor Company distributed 200 Austins and the Isuzu Motor Company put together 150 Hillmans.

Meanwhile, future plans for automobile production were laid down by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry as shown partly by figures in the table that follows:

| | Large-size Vehicles Trucks | Large-size Vehicles Buses | Small-size Vehicles Trucks | Small-size Vehicles Passenger cars | Low-priced cars | Total production |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1955 ... | 20,286 | 4,808 | 24,382 | 22,399 | — | 71,875 |
| 1956 ... | 26,407 | 5,530 | 30,400 | 25,070 | — | 78,470 |
| 1957 ... | 29,000 | 5,700 | 43,000 | 28,400 | — | 106,700 |
| 1958 ... | 30,900 | 5,900 | 53,000 | 33,000 | 6,000 | 129,700 |
| 1963 ... | 39,200 | 6,240 | 156,200 | 66,100 | 79,300 | 347,040 |

On the other hand, auto makers believe they can produce this year 44,500 large-sized vehicles (38,000 trucks and 6,500 buses), or 10,000 more than the MITI estimate. Their belief is based on the expected growth of dependence on large-sized trucks for breaking the bottleneck in national transport capacity and also on the expansion of exports to Communist China and the Middle and Near East.

As regards large-sized automobiles, it must be admitted that export of such vehicles form an important factor in promoting the whole industry.

The numbers of vehicles to be exported to various areas this year are: Southeast Asia (ordinary 2,740, small-sized 502); Middle and Near East (ordinary 740, small-sized 38); Central and South Americas (ordinary 2,250, small-sized 10); Spain (ordinary 150); and Guam Island (ordinary 70).

In the export plan for fiscal 1957 formulated by the Automobile Industry Association there are given the following numbers, almost double the figure of exports for fiscal 1956:

| | |
|---|---|
| Large-sized vehicles ..... | 5,950 |
| Trucks ..... | 5,030 |
| Buses ..... | 920 |
| Small-sized vehicles ..... | 550 |
| Trucks ..... | 473 |
| Passenger cars | 77 |
| Total ..... | 6,500 |

With regard to Southeast Asia, the export of 4,000 large-sized vehicles and 5,000 small-sized is considered to be possible if the restrictions on exports are eased, because Communist China shows great interest in the import of Japanese-made automobiles under her second five-year economic plan. Latin America is also regarded as a promising market.

Since the beginning of 1956, many contracts have been concluded between Japanese manufacturers and foreign firms, and 1957 is expected to become an important year for exportation of automobiles.

The Toyota Company, for instance, aims at the export of not less than 6,000 vehicles this year and contracts have already been concluded for exportation of 310 four-wheelers to Venezuela, while talks are in progress for the export of 300 automobiles to other destinations.

The Nissan company has concluded contracts for the export of seven buses and 73 trucks to Taiwan; 10 trucks to Okinawa; three trucks, one passenger car, 80 four-driving wheelers and others to Burma, totaling 330 vehicles.

The Isuzu Company intends to bring its exports to a target number of not less than 2,000 including 120 fire engines to Egypt; 53 buses to Taiwan, and 90 dump-trucks to the Philippines.


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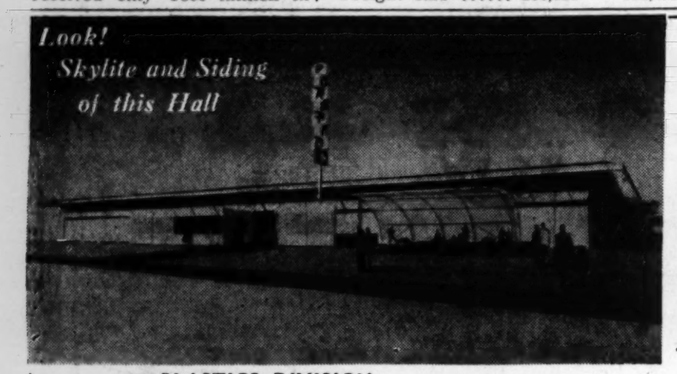

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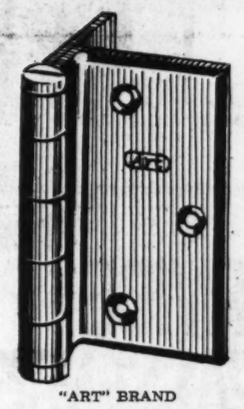

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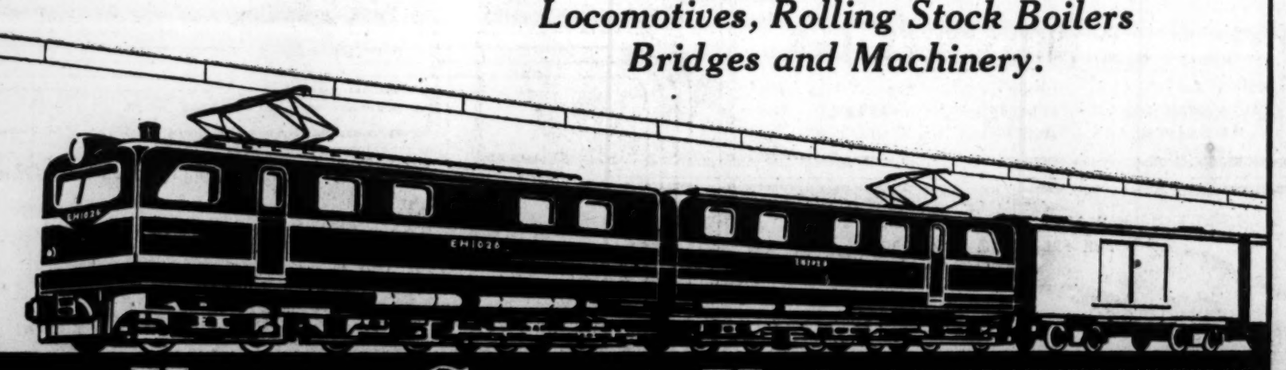

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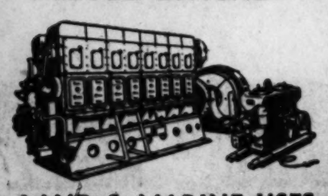

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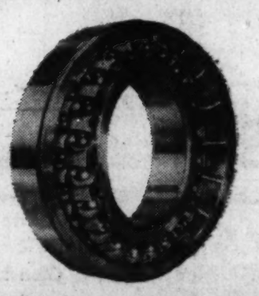

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# U.S., EUROPEAN SHIPPING LINES REIGN SUPREME IN FAR EAST

Foreign shipping lines in general are making all-out efforts to maintain their footholds in Japan and other Far Eastern areas, whose shipping markets were once controlled by Japanese shipping interests.

They are steadily improving both their fleets assigned to the Japan trade and their services to shippers in order to cope with the fast-increasing efforts by Japanese shipping lines to "push them back."

Taking advantage of the "Japanese shipping vacuum" that prevailed for a few years following the last war, a number of non-Japanese lines established footholds in this country and nearby areas. Such a vacuum had been created by several factors, including the wartime loss of the majority of the Japanese merchant fleet, the restriction by the Allied Powers of Japanese shipping activity and their curtailing of merchant ship constructions by Japan.

Thanks to the Government aid that centered on the supply of lower interest loans for shipbuilding, the Japanese merchant fleet has rapidly recovered, yet is still far below the prewar peak. In the face of a cut in the Government aid and other adversities, the nation's shipping lines are building up their fleets and services for the ultimate purpose of turning Japan into an exporter of shipping services.

**50 Foreign Lines**

At the moment, about 50 foreign shipping companies are operating liner, mostly cargoliner, services to and from Japan. Half of the total is occupied by the firms of the top three countries represented—the United Kingdom, the United States and Norway. The number of British and American firms is the same, being 12 each, whereas Norwegian firms total nine. The other countries represented number 10: China, Denmark, Germany, Korea, India, Italy, Liberia, the Netherlands, the Philippines and Sweden.

Most of these companies are represented by their agents in Japan.

During 1956, the United States and the United Kingdom were most active in liner services radiating from Japan, with the former far ahead of the latter. Of the total of 6,532,416 net tons of 1,759 non-Japanese flag liners that entered Japanese ports during 1956, 50 per cent—3,250,063 tons (669 vessels)—was American, and 18 per cent (1,193,944 tons—312 vessels) British, according to a survey by the Transportation Ministry.

The third position went to Norway with eight per cent—539,595 tons (162 vessels), followed by the Netherlands with six per cent—385,051 tons (90 vessels), Denmark five per cent—343,698 tons (95 vessels), France three per cent—177,976 tons (39 vessels) and Sweden two per cent—125,170 tons (45 vessels).

**Tramp Services**

In the tramp services to and from Japan, British and U.S. ships were also leaders and close competitors. Of the total of 10,844,146 net tons, of 4,015 foreign tramps that entered Japanese ports during 1956, 21 per cent—2,276,739 tons (593 vessels) was British and 19 per cent—2,010,968 tons (455 vessels) American.

They were closely followed by Liberian and Panamanian flag vessels, virtually all belonging to Greek shipowners, with 16 per cent—1,723,145 net tons (267 vessels) and 13 per cent—1,369,421 tons (309 vessels) each. This shows that Liberian and Panamanian flag vessels were relatively active in tramp trades to and from Japan.

In sharp contrast, the activity of liners under Liberian and Panamanian flags in their services radiating from Japan was virtually negligible as seen from the fact that their ratio to the total of non-Japanese liners entering Japanese ports was less than one per cent.

Next came Norway with nine per cent—971,180 net tons (209 vessels), followed by the Netherlands with two per cent—249,269 tons (54 vessels), Denmark one per cent—120,460 tons (31 vessels), Sweden one per cent—116,525 tons (22 vessels) and France 0.5 per cent—50,226 tons (24 vessels).

Of the 9,750,792 net tons representing 2,821 liners of all nationalities that entered Japanese ports during 1956, 67 per cent—6,532,416 tons (1,759 vessels) was non-Japanese and the remaining 33 per cent—3,218,376 tons (1,062 vessels) Japanese.

In the tramp field, the ratio was about the same. Of the 19,525,381 net tons of 7,895 tramps that entered Japanese ports in 1956, 51 per cent—10,844,146 tons (4,015 vessels) was foreign and the remaining 49 per cent—8,681,235 tons (3,880 vessels) Japanese.

**Cargo Breakdown**

Japanese and foreign ships are now carrying about the same percentage of Japan's foreign trade goods. During fiscal 1955 (April, 1955 to March, 1956), non-Japanese and Japanese vessels hauled the same percentage of the trade goods—50 per cent each, according to statistics of the Transportation Ministry.

The cargo-loading ratio for fiscal 1956 (April, 1956 to March, 1957), is estimated by the Ministry at 50.8 per cent for foreign ships against 49.2 per cent for Japanese. For fiscal 1957 (April, 1957 to March, 1958), the ratio will be 48.3 per cent for foreign vessels as compared with 51.7 per cent for Japanese, the Ministry also estimates.

These figures compare with the fiscal 1950 ratio of 79.2 per cent for foreign ships against 22.8 per cent for Japanese, and the prewar record of 32.8 per cent for foreign ships against 67.2 per cent for Japanese.

The sharp rise in the ratio of cargo loaded aboard foreign ships for a few years after the war is attributable to heavy wartime loss of merchant tonnage by Japan and the considerable increase in the ton-mileage of Japanese trade goods to be carried due to the inevitable change in the postwar trading structure of this country.

Japan is still an importer of shipping services. During 1955 (calendar year), foreign shipping lines received a total of US$225,482,000 from Japan for transportation of Japanese trade goods and passengers, as against $115,544,000 earned by Japanese lines, leaving a balance of $109,938,000 against Japan.

A Bank of Japan survey also shows that during the first six months of 1956, foreign ships got $142,034,000 in freight and passenger revenues from Japan against $69,104,000 obtained by Japanese ships. The balance of $72,930,000 against Japan remained. It is expected to be a long time before Japan becomes an exporter of shipping services.

**Cargoliner Services**

Ship operations in the eight principal cargoliner services to and from Japan will be briefly reviewed.

In the Japan/Europe services, 11 non-Japanese shipping companies were operating 15.8 sailings monthly, all via the Suez Canal, by employing 93 vessels—75 cargoliners and 18 combination cargo-passenger liners, as of Jan. 1 of this year, a survey by Nippon Yusen Kaisha shows.

On the other hand, three Japanese companies were conducting five sailings monthly to Europe, two of them via Suez Canal and the remaining three via Panama Canal, with a total of 25 cargoliners.

On these Japan/Europe services, controlled by British shipowners, four British lines were operating eight monthly sailings, half of the non-Japanese sailings and about 35 per cent of the total sailings of all vessels. The remainder are run by two German firms (operating a single joint service), one Norwegian, French, Netherlands, Swedish and Danish company.

On the Japan/New York (and other Atlantic coast ports of North America) cargoliner services, 11 non-Japanese lines were conducting 13 sailings per month by employing 59 ships in contrast with eight Japanese lines operating 10 sailings monthly with 40 vessels.

Of the 11 foreign operators, four were American conducting 5.9 sailings a month with 25 ships. The other operators comprised two Norwegian, two Philippine (one of them inactive as of Jan. 1, this year), one British, Swedish, and Danish.

**Global Lines**

The westward globe-girdling cargoliner services were being operated by five foreign and two Japanese firms. A total of 8.4 sailings were being operated a month by the five foreign lines with 40 ships and two combination cargo-passenger ships against two sailings by Japanese lines with eight ships.

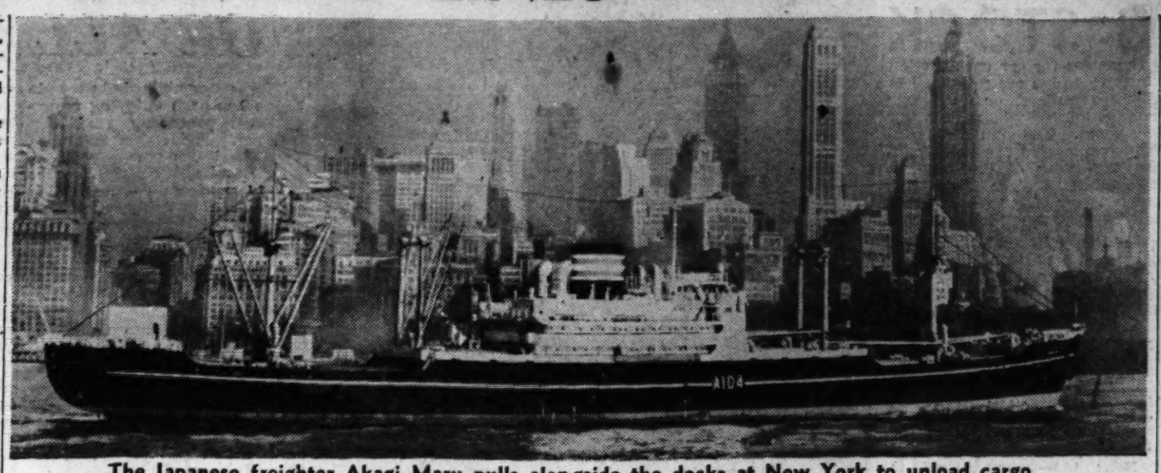
Operators of the eastbound round-the-world cargoliner services number only two—an American and Japanese firm. The U.S. line was conducting two monthly runs employing nine ships, whereas the Japanese firm was operating one monthly sailing with five ships.

Four non-Japanese lines were operating the Japan/Latin America and Gulf of Mexico cargoliner services against four Japanese lines. The monthly total of sailings was 12 for the foreign lines against four for the Japanese. Thirty-nine ships were placed on the services by the foreign lines in comparison with 17 ships by the Japanese.

In the Japan east coast of South America cargoliner services, all the five lines but one were Japanese. The only foreign firm—a Netherlands company—was operating two runs monthly with 10 vessels, four of them cargoliners and six others combination cargo-passenger ships. The four Japanese operators, three of whom were conducting a joint service, were operating three sailings a month with 17 ships, 11 of them cargoliners and six others combination cargo-passenger ships.

The Japan/Pacific coast of North America cargoliner services were being operated by 10 non-Japanese and two Japanese lines. Nine of the 10 foreign firms were American and the remaining one Norwegian. The U.S. firms were operating 38 out of the 39 monthly foreign ship sailings against the Japanese lines' two runs only. The American lines were employing 72 cargoliners against two for the Norwegian firm and four for the Japanese lines.

On the Japan/Indonesia cargoliner services, three foreign lines were operating seven sailings monthly with 13 cargoliners and one combination cargo-passenger ship, while one Japanese line was conducting two monthly runs with five cargoliners. The three non-Japanese operators were Dutch, Danish and British.



The Japanese freighter Akagi Maru pulls alongside the docks at New York to unload cargo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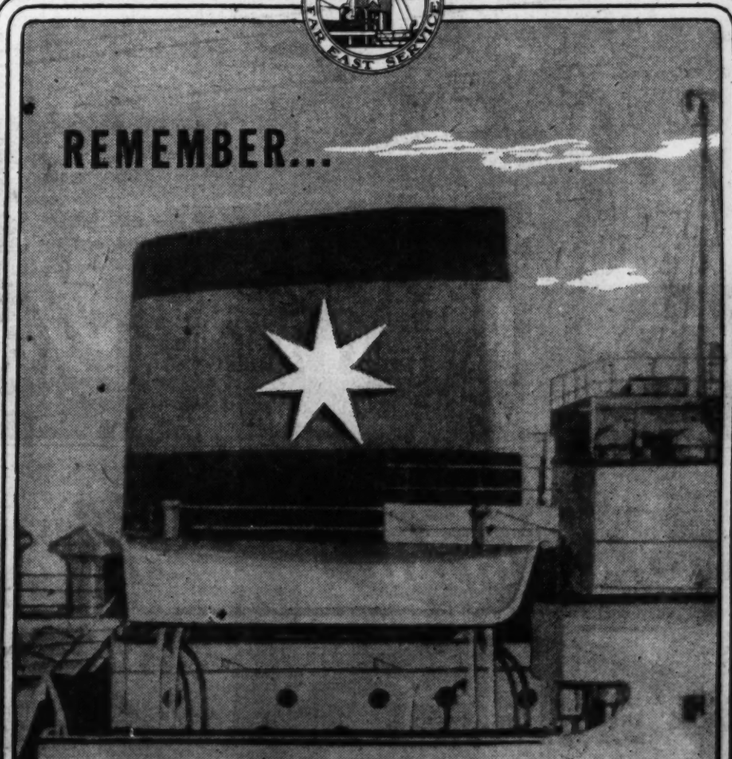

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## Industry Developing At Rapid Tempo

The chemical fiber industry of this country has made remarkable progress in recent years. The combined total production of chemical fibers in this country made big strides from 650 million pounds in 1954, 760 million pounds in 1955 to 980 million pounds in 1956.

From natural to chemical fibers—this is the general trend of the textile industries of this country, and the chemical fiber industries are developing rapidly under easy sail as representative new industries.

People call new fibers by the generic term of chemical fibers. But there are many kinds of chemical fibers—namely, regenerated fibers such as rayon and bemberg, semisynthetic fibers such as acetate, and synthetic fibers such as nylon and vinylon.

Each of these fibers has its own history as well as its own particular uses. Chemical fibers are developing steadily and have a bright prospect for the future.

### Oldest Fiber

The oldest of the chemical fibers produced in this country are the regenerated fibers. Industrial production of rayon filament was started in Japan in 1918 while rayon staple was first produced for commercial purposes in 1932. It was also about the same time that Japan started commercial production of cuprammonium filament.

The production of these fibers increased rapidly until it reached 540 million pounds in 1938. Japan led all the other countries of the world with this production, which comprised 28.1 per cent of the world's total.

The regenerated fibers with such a prewar record still continue to hold an important place among chemical fibers in the postwar period since new finishing processes and treatments have been introduced to improve the quality of these fibers.

We will examine the actual conditions of production of the regenerated fibers on the basis of their production figures for 1956.

The production of rayon filament aggregated 181,167,000 pounds in 1956, or an increase of 21,84,000 pounds over the previous year. However, this figure comprises only about 56 per cent of the prewar record of 324,750,000 pounds achieved in 1937.

This decrease may be explained by the fact that uses of these fibers have been narrowed down in scope to a certain extent by the emergence of other chemical fibers.

Japan started production of high tenacity rayon filament yarns in 1949. Its production amounted to 22,160 pounds in 1956, registering a gain of 1,114 pounds as against the preceding year's production of 22,212,046 pounds.

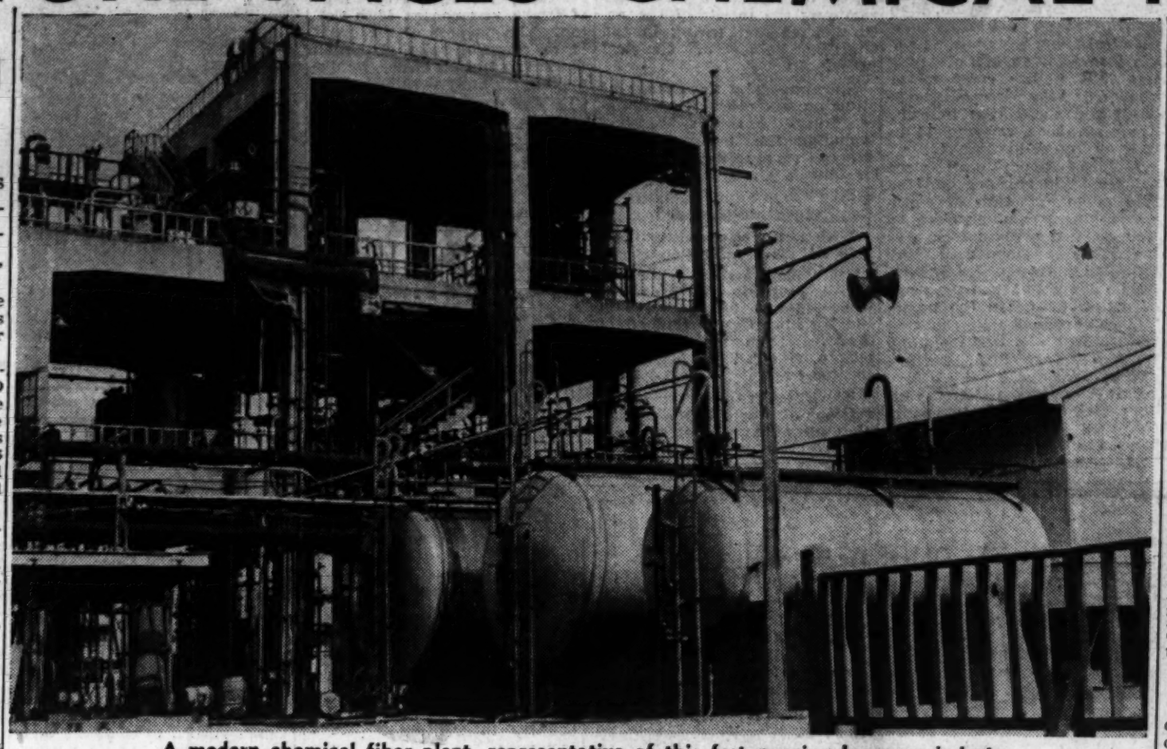
It is now an indispensable material for the manufacture of tire cords, which were formerly made exclusively of Egyptian cotton. It is expected that the production of high tenacity rayon filament yarn will continue to increase at a rapid pace in the future.

Japan turned out 19,023,000 pounds of cuprammonium filament last year, recording an increase of 4,932,000 pounds over the previous year. This figure represents an increase of about 72 per cent over the prewar high of 11,217,000 pounds attained in 1937.

### Rayon Staple

Last year's production of rayon staple totaled 681,537,000 pounds, or a gain of 150,707 pounds as against the previous year's figure of 530,830 pounds.

FISHING NETS—Synthetic fibers are ever finding new uses, in Japan, one of them being in the manufacture of fishing nets.



A modern chemical fiber plant, representative of this fast-growing Japanese industry

This production figure is a 106 per cent increase over the prewar high of 327,209,000 pounds attained in 1938. With this figure, Japan ranked first in 1956 in the production of rayon staple.

During the war years, rayon staple manufacturers laid more emphasis on the quantity rather than on the quality of their products according to the policy of the wartime Governments. Furthermore, it was used for purposes for which it was not suited. The result was that "staple fiber" became a synonym for shoddy substitutes.

Really remarkable progress was made in postwar years in techniques to improve the quality of rayon staple. It has been reborn as a new fiber thanks to technical achievements in the finishing processes of spun rayon yarn. All this is responsible for the meteoric rise in the production of rayon staple.

### Recent Trend

Further, it is worthy of note that the recent trend in weaving is to blend various kinds of yarns instead of weaving a fabric with one and the same fiber. By blending yarns with different qualities in a proper way the weaver can impart to a fabric qualities best fit for a specific use.

Rayon staple is best suited for a foundation or basic material for blended fabrics. Hence the rapid advance in production. When it became clear that rayon staple would be promising in the future, all the manufacturers of rayon staple began to increase production. As a result, the industry's production capacity increased by 47 per cent from 815 tons as of the end of 1955 to 1,199 tons at the end of last year.

However, as might be expected, the production gradually exceeded demand from spinners and other quarters, the result being an inordinate increase in the stockpiles of rayon staple.

Under these circumstances, a bearish tone continue to dominate the rayon staple market, while some circles began to urge curtailment of mill operation.

To cope with this situation, rayon staple manufacturers are engaged in active sales promotion drives to promote exports and create demand for rayon staple as a blending material.

Then, what are the conditions of the semisynthetic fibers? Acetate is a comparatively "young" fiber in this country, as acetate filament and staple were first produced on an industrial scale in this country in 1947 and 1948, respectively.

The production of acetate filament amounted to 5,046,000 pounds last year, registering a 5.5 fold increase over the previous year's production of 894,000 pounds. It is used widely for weaving crepe de chine and other materials for both Western and Japanese style dresses.

However, as acetate is a comparatively new fiber still unfamiliar to the public and further as its price was comparatively higher than other fibers, the inventory of acetate filament followed an upward curve last year.

Meanwhile, last year's production of acetate staple totaled 8,384,000 pounds or a 42 per cent gain over the preceding year's total of 5,918,000 pounds.

Acetate staple has to compete with polyacrylonitrile fibers because of their similar qualities, while the former is at a disadvantage when it comes to the question of price.

However, textile circles are holding great expectations to this fiber despite all these disadvantages in view of the fact that demand is mounting at a rapid pace in the United States. It is expected that this fiber will be a star material for mixed spinning and blended weaving in the near future.

### Production

Next, we will examine the conditions of synthetic fiber production. All the synthetic fibers produced in this country today are of the postwar vintage. There are three synthetic fibers, namely, nylon, vinylon, and vini polyvinylidene, that are now being turned out on a mass production basis. Production of polyacrilonitrile and polyvinyl fibers was started here last year.

Emergence of synthetic fibers wrought a far-reaching change in the textile industry of this country. It dealt a serious blow to natural fibers. The first to be hit by synthetic fibers were silk and linen, while the positions of cotton and wool are being fast undermined by the new fibers.

Under these circumstances, cotton spinning companies vied with each other in starting researches on synthetic fibers and are now drawing up plans for synthetic fiber production. On the other hand, rayon manufacturers were the first to discern the future prospects of synthetic fibers and start their commercial production.

Thus, Toyo Rayon K.K. purchased patents for the production of nylon from the United States, while Kurashiki Rayon K.K. started mass production of vinylon. Asahi Chemical K.K. followed them to produce another synthetic fiber, vinylidene.

All this has caused a marked change in the whole structure of the textile industry of Japan, and the change is still continuing.

### Present Conditions

We will now examine the production of synthetic fibers in 1956 by making a survey of the present conditions of the industry.

Japan produced 33,806,000 pounds of nylon last year, or a 90 per cent gain over the previous year's 17,804,000 pounds. The production of nylon in this country dates back to 1948. It was the first synthetic fiber to be turned out in this country. It has made a remarkable advance as a material for making fishing nets.

Nylon occupies the most important place among the synthetic fibers of this country, as its 1956 production comprised 53 per cent of the combined total production of synthetic fibers.

In addition to Toyo Rayon, Nippon Rayon recently started production of nylon. However, demand for nylon is far in excess of its supply, and as a result, its market prices are much higher than those quoted by the manufacturers.

Last year's production of vinyl reached 23,635,000 pounds, registering a 70 per cent increase over the previous year's figure of 13,575,000 pounds.

As a result of improvement in the qualities of nylon, particularly in the improvement in its heat-resistant quality, its demand is rapidly mounting as a material not only for industrial uses such as fishing nets but also as a material for practical dresses such as students' uniforms and work clothes. It is also extensively used as a material for mixed suitings.

The production of vinylidene aggregated 5,188,000 pounds last year. This figure represents a 50 per cent increase as against the preceding year's production of 3,259,000 pounds.

For a few years after its commercial production started in 1952, the consumption of vinylidene was limited to industrial uses. However, recently its uses have been widened to the manufacture of blankets and serges for students' uniforms.

Further, it is now widely recognized as a suitable material for fishing nets, canvas sheetings, etc. There is no doubt that vinylidene will be produced in greater quantities in future as material for these goods.

Polyacrilonitrile fiber was first turned out commercially in this country in August last year, and its production amounted to 98,000 pounds by last yearend.

On the other hand, the production of the polyvinyl fiber which was started in October last year, a little later than polyacrilonitrile, reached 733,000 pounds by the end of last year. It is expected that the production of these two fibers will advance rapidly in the near future.

Many synthetic fibers are made of petrochemical products. Further, many petrochemical plants will be completed and start operation this year to supply synthetic fiber manufacturers with necessary materials.

### New Products

Under these circumstances, some more synthetic fibers will be newly produced this year, such as Terylene, which Teikoku Rayon and Toyo Rayon are planning to produce, and Exlan, which Toyo spinning and Sumitomo Chemical are going to turn out this year. Materials for the manufacture of these chemical fibers are also to be supplied by the petrochemical industry.

Now, let us examine the production of chemical fiber fabrics. Last year's production of filament fabrics amounted to 920,690,780 square yards, registering a 19 per cent gain over the previous year, while that of staple fabrics totaled 1,112,252,494 square yards, finally exceeding the 1,000 million mark. The latter figure represents a 24 per cent advance over the previous year's production.

On the other hand, the production of synthetic fiber fabrics reached 108,242,550 square yards last year, or a 67 per cent increase over the preceding year.

According to customs clearance statistics announced by the Finance Ministry, Japan's exports totaled $2,500 million in 1956. Of this figure, the exports of chemical fiber products occupied $290 million, or about 15.7 per cent of the total exports, registering an increase of about 30 per cent over the previous year. Further, the export of chemical fiber products comprised 33.2 per cent of the total textile exports.

### Export Markets

The above figure is broken down as follows. The exports of rayon filament yarn aggregated 18,345,000 pounds, valued at $8,920,000. Exports monthly continued on an upward curve from the outset of last year. More than half of the exports were destined to India and Communist China, with Taiwan, Pakistan, and South Korea taking the larger part of the remaining amount.

The exports of rayon staple goods totaled 8,595,000 pounds, valued at $2,150,000. Monthly exports also continued to rise from the beginning of last year. Main destinations of the exports were Taiwan and Hongkong, followed by India and Sweden.

The export of spun rayon rose sharply at the outset of last year but began to level off toward the end of the first half year. As a result, exports amounted to 38,419,000 pounds with a value of $17,860,000, registering a slight decrease as against the previous year's figures. Nearly half of the exports were shipped to Hongkong, while the rest went to South Korea, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Communist China.

A total of 440,654,000 square yards of filament fabrics valued at $87,350,000 was exported last year from Japan. It is almost certain that Japan ranked first in the world in the export of filament fabrics as it did in the previous year. Main destinations were Hongkong, Indonesia, Singapore, Indo-China, and Nigeria.

The exports of rayon staple fabrics totaled 697,628,000 square yards valued at $123,790,000 last year. Exports continued to follow an upward curve monthly until it reached the region of 90 million square yards in December alone.

With this export figure, which recorded a new postwar and prewar high, Japan undoubtedly occupied first place in the world in the export of rayon staple fabrics.

It is worthy of note that Nigeria ranked first in the purchase of Japanese rayon staple fabrics, leaving all the other countries far behind. Nigeria was followed by Iraq, South Africa, the Philippines, and Hongkong in the order named.

Most important as an export item among synthetic fibers are nylon goods. Last year's exports of synthetic fiber yarn totaled 572,000 pounds ($1,680,000), while that of synthetic fiber fabrics reached 3,853,000 square yards ($2,150,000). Export of synthetic fiber products as new export items is expected to increase at a rapid pace in the future.

### Chief Mainstay

The activity in export of chemical fiber products, as explained above, was the principal mainstay that supported the smooth expansion of the production of chemical fibers last year. It should be noted in this connection that main destinations of Japanese chemical fiber products are Southeast Asian and African countries. This means that increase or decrease of purchases by these countries

Continued on Page 15, Col. 1

FABRIC DISPLAY—The wide variety of fabrics being made from chemical fibers in Japan is seen in this display by one of the country's leading manufacturers.

Rayon STAPLE
SPUN RAYON YARN
SPUN RAYON FABRICS

FIBER
Dull Crimped, Bright Regular, Bright Crimped
YARN
"KRP Pearl" Brand; 80s/2, 60s/2
"KRP Cherry" Brand { Dull Crimped; 20s, 30s / Acetate Blended; 30s, 30s/2
FABRICS
Blankets, Cherry Slub Cloth, Kolinen, Linnet, Muslin, Tropical, Gabardine, Serge, Shantung, etc.
KRP
KOKOKU RAYON AND PULP CO., LTD.
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1 Shiba Tamura-cho 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Cable Address: "KOKOP TOKYO"

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CABLE ADDRESS: HORAY TOKYO, TOVISRAY OSAKA

# JAPAN COTTON STAGES COMEBACK MOVEMENT

The cotton industry in Japan is now going all out to organize a strong roll-back movement. The present situation is that the cotton industry is making great efforts to recover old time prosperity by introducing new processing techniques to "rejuvenate" the cotton fiber.

Since the so-called Korean War boom nylon, vinylon, high tenacity rayon and other new chemical fibers have pushed cotton into such an obscure position that it has come to be known as "the fiber of yesterday," and the cotton industry has often been referred to as "the afternoon industry."

Artificial fibers have since made a rapid advance into the field of manufacture of clothing, fishing-nets, filter cloth as well as tire cords which was heretofore monopolized by Egyptian cotton. Synthetic textile has even taken the place of cotton textile in the manufacture of school uniforms and Government supplies including uniforms for Self Defense Forces personnel.

Cotton products have thus been slighted and the important role they played in the export trade has been underestimated due to the fact that our precious foreign currency had to be used in purchasing the raw material.

However, prospects have become bright for cotton fiber to raise its status from "the fiber of yesterday" to "the fiber of today" as new processing methods such as the sanforizing method were recently introduced to produce a new fiber retaining the merits of the natural fiber and taking in the superior points of chemical fibers.

Encouraged by the change of situation, six organizations representing the cotton industry, including the Japan Spinners Association agreed upon a plan to launch an active roll-back movement.

**Institute Founded**

With a view to executing their plan the six organizations formed the Japan Cotton Promotion Institute on Jan. 11, 1956, under a cooperative agreement with the National Cotton Council of America from which the institute received financial and technical aid.

The Japanese member organizations also paid to the institution an amount equivalent to that received from the NCC, and sent officials and experts to the United States to cooperate in the movement there.

The main program in this movement in Japan is the election of Miss Cotton and the observance of the Cotton Week. In this year's Cotton Queen Contest, the final judgment of which was held in Tokyo on February 15, Miss Yoko Yago of Osaka was chosen Miss Cotton. The purpose of the event is to promote sales of cotton dresses to fashion circles by displaying specially designed women's wear.

**Cotton Week Sales**

As for the cotton week, the first was observed between May 3 and 9 last year in 14 major cities including Tokyo and Osaka where during the week all the department stores held special sales of cotton products on all floors and publicity trucks carrying the Miss Cotton of each city and fashion models dressed in gorgeous attire paraded the main streets. The week-long cotton festival is expected to take place this year, too, about the same time.

Although the whole cotton business is making such strenuous efforts with the ultimate objective of bringing about a revival, it is only a short time since they launched the movement and the results have yet to be seen.

Meanwhile, the cotton industry in this country is still suffering an excess of manufacturing facilities. The cotton spinning business enjoyed an unprecedented prosperity last October due to active demand for and export of cotton yarn and cotton piece goods as a result of the improvement of economic conditions in this country in the latter part of last year.

However, the excess of manufacturing facilities has started to tell on the cotton market, which has continued slackening since the beginning of this year when domestic demand hit the ceiling.

**Production Record**

Now let us view the cotton production of last year. The production scale was then largely expanded and recorded the highest postwar output thanks to a temporarily brisk market despite indications of overproduction.

To quote statistics, a total of 2,699,000 bales of cotton yarn were turned out during last year. This was a 20.3 per cent increase over the same figure for the preceding year. The output during the second half of last year was 17 per cent more than that of the first half.

Of the 2,699,000 bales, 2,543,000 bales were pure cotton yarn which showed a 31 per cent increase over the preceding year, while mixed yarn and cotton waste showed some decrease, and other kinds of cotton yarn showed a 22.4 per cent increase. Cotton textile, too, showed 16 per cent increase over the figure for 1955 with 346,000 yards.

**Special Law**

As for the manufacturing facilities, a special law was enacted last year to prevent ill effects of overproduction of fibers by limiting their manufacturing facilities.

However, the law produced a reverse effect, since manufacturers rushed to complete their plans to expand their productive facilities before the law became binding in October. As a result the number of operable spindles rose 10.1 per cent to 8,992,121 in December of the same year from 8,167,754 a year before.

The number of spindles last December was 2,620,000 more than the highest postwar figure registered in 1951, when it increased at the most rapid rate since the war.

Figures for weaving machines at the end of last year were: double width machines increased by two per cent to 292,000 and single width machines decreased by seven per cent to 96,000 as compared with corresponding figures of a year before.

Notwithstanding the lowering of the relative position occupied by cotton in the field of fiber industry, cotton yarn and piece goods have maintained their foremost position in export volume as the following figures show.

Some 27,294,000 pounds of cotton yarn, with a value of ¥9,449,723,000, and 1,262,010,000 yards of cotton textile, valued at ¥95,992,950,000, accounted for more than one third of the total export of fibers and fabrics in 1957.

However, the future is not so bright for Japanese cotton exporters in view of the gradual development of textile industries in the countries supplying raw cotton.

**Export Problem**

Export of cotton goods is one of the most important problems to be considered by Japanese cotton spinners who are harassed by excessive productive facilities, but still more important is the outcome of the roll-back movement which is not merely a propaganda drive.

Successful results may be expected only by efforts to lower manufacturing costs through invention of new techniques and rationalization of production. The reason is that the impact of chemical fibers is felt also in the countries to which cotton goods are exported.

The cotton industry is about to make a revival from 'the afternoon industry" to "the industry of the dawn."

As the Japan Cotton Promotion Institute puts it, "New and wider fields open up for cotton as new processing techniques are developed. Thus cotton will not remain the fiber of the past but has been promised a position as the fiber of tomorrow as a secondary chemical fiber."

Interior view of an up-to-date Japanese cotton mill

# Big Gain Seen In Lace Exports

Japan ranks as one of the principal lace producing countries in the world along with the United States and European countries, although its flourishing industry has only a brief history.

With the stabilization of the life of the people in the postwar years in respect to clothing, food and housing, demand for lace has been steadily rising. And as a result of increasing exports, lace production last year reached a postwar high of 13 million yards.

Japan can now produce high-class embroidery lace that is not the least bit inferior to that produced in other advanced countries owing to improvement in the quality of raw materials, design and excellent embroidery technique as well as to the progress made in new research on finishing process—especially in connection with proofing against shrinkage and wrinkling.

Exports of Japanese lace have shown a conspicuous gain recently in addition to the growing domestic demand. The lace industry, moreover, has maintained its stability throughout the past several years even when other textile industries were experiencing a depression.

Today, Japan is exporting about $1,000 million worth of lace annually.

Shirokiya Department Store (Ye Draper's Shoppe Shirokiya, 1785-1864) as depicted in a color print by Kunisada.

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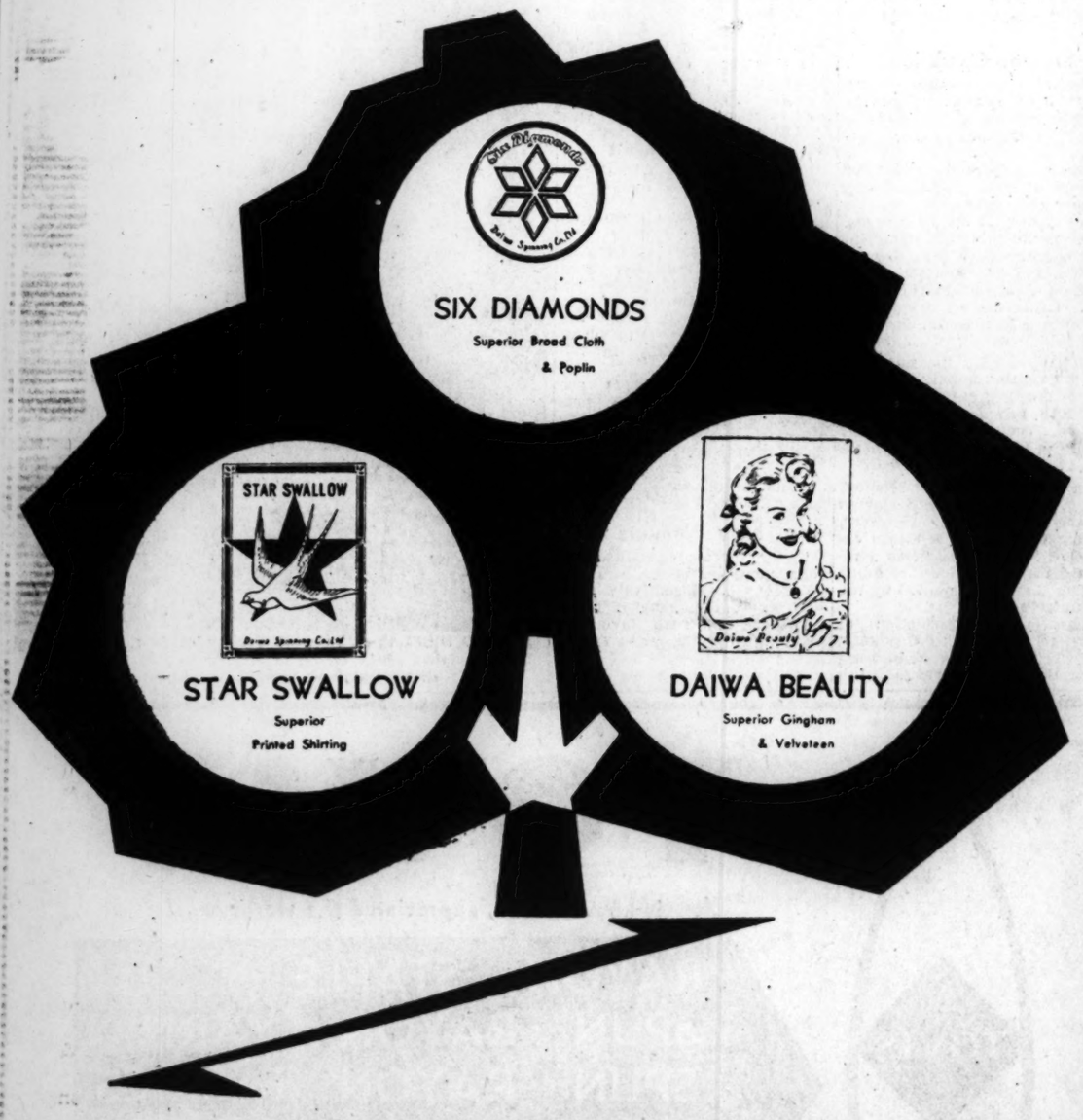


Daiwa Spinning Co., Ltd.

CABLE ADDRESS: WABO OSAKA

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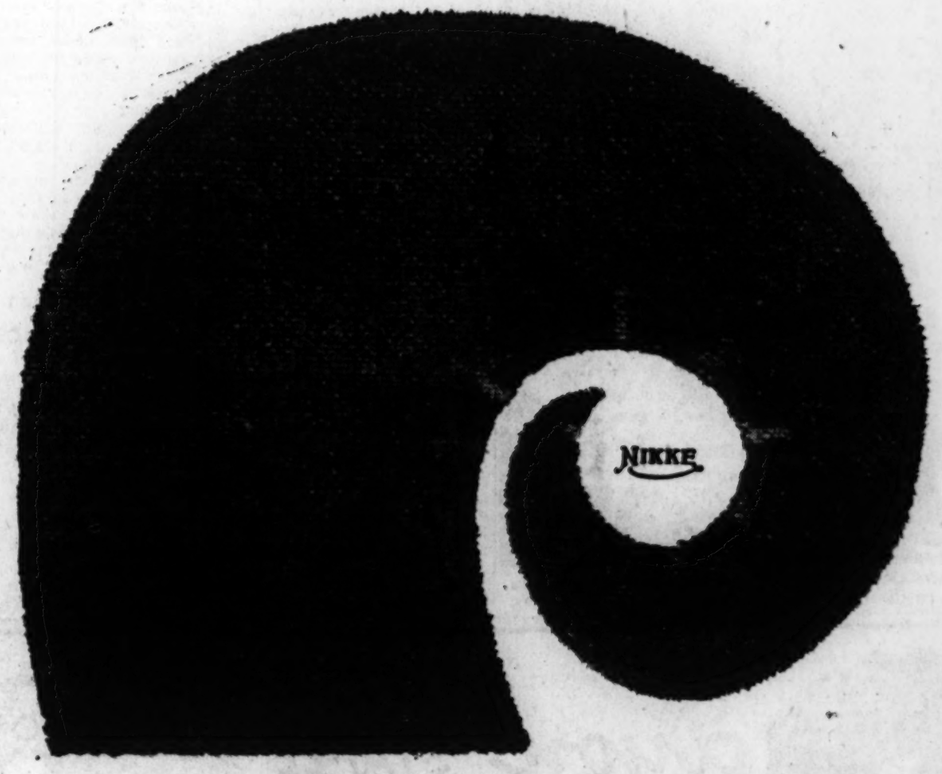
25-1, Minamikyutaro-machi 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka

TOKYO OFFICE:
4, Kodenma-cho, 2-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

PRODUCTS:
Cotton Yarns, Cotton Fabrics, Cotton Ducks, Tire-cords, Rayon Fiber, Spun Rayon Yarns, Spun Rayon Fabrics & Blankets.
Worsted Yarns, Wool Fabrics & Blankets.

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No. 47, Akashi-machi, Ikuta-ku, Kobe, Japan

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# BOOM IN WOOL PASSES PEAK

## Industry Watches Developments

The wool industry continued to enjoy a boom throughout last year in the atmosphere of generally prosperous economic conditions of this country.

However, as a result of the adverse effects of excessive activity in economy some wool goods wholesalers went bankrupt at the beginning of this year while there are now indications in the wool spinning industry that the boom has passed its peak.

Under these circumstances, wool circles are keeping close watch on the development of current business conditions.

Since the wool industry suffered from raw material shortage for a comparatively long period of time after the war's end, there was no marked increase in production equipment and facilities.

However, as the Textile Industrial Temporary Measure Law, limiting installation of new equipment and facilities, became effective last year, many wool manufacturers made frantic efforts to increase their production equipment and facilities before its effectivation.

**Spindlage Increase**

As a result, the worsted spindlage amounted to 1,577,000 and the woolen spindlage to 595,000 at the end of last year. The former figure was about a 20 per cent gain and the latter a 10 per cent advance over the previous year.

The larger part of the 340,000 worsted spindles increased last year were installed by medium and small wool spinners. Another feature, in addition to this increase in production equipment, which characterized the industry last year, was a sharp rise in raw wool imports.

Raw wool imports, including those added to the amount scheduled under the original import plan, totaled 1,170,000 bales last fiscal year, recording a new postwar high. This was a 68 per cent gain over the previous year's 695,000 bales.

Increase in raw materials imports resulted in a marked boost in production and remarkable improvement in the quality of wool products.

**Production Up**

As for production, a total of 232 million pounds of worsted and woolen yarns were turned out last year representing a 26 per cent advance over the preceding year.

This figure is broken down to 134,800,000 pounds for worsted yarn or an increase of 31 per cent over the previous year, and to 97,200,000 pounds for woolen yarn, which is an increase of about 19 per cent over 1955.

This increase is broken down as follows according to the types of yarn. The production of weaving yarn increased tangibly, while that of handknitting yarn made a comparatively small advance. Further, the output of blended yarns increased by 79 per cent for woolen and 11 per cent for worsted yarn as against the previous year.

Increase in production was accompanied by an improvement in quality. The proportion of virgin wool rose from 92.7 per cent to 96 per cent for worsted, and from 23.6 per cent to 31.5 per cent for woolen yarn.

On the other hand, consumption of woolen goods rose sharply under the benign influence of the current economic boom. This increase in demand undeniably supported the increase in production.

**Consumption Record**

According to a survey conducted by the Japan Wool Spinners' Association, the Japanese people consumed an average of 2.107 pounds of wool products per head last year, which was a new postwar as well as prewar record.

This per capita consumption of wool products showed a gain of about 20 per cent over the figure of 1.752 pounds for 1955. These figures graphically illustrate the extent of increase in the consumption of wool products in the domestic market.

Meanwhile, exports of wool products got into smooth running order and began to increase steadily in or around 1953. Last year's exports stood at 37,400,000 pounds in terms of yarn, or an increase of 12 per cent over the preceding year, while the value of these exports totaled $78,500,000, registering a 16 per cent gain over the previous year. Main export items were wool fabrics and knitted goods.

As stated above, the wool spinning industry enjoyed extremely favorable conditions in all respects last year. However, it is feared that there will be a considerable change this year from last year's prosperous conditions. As if heralding such a change, there are disturbing symptoms noticeable in the market for this year's spring wool fabrics.

**Spring Sales Slow**

It had been expected that there would be a further increase in the sale of spring wool fabrics because of the continuing boom. The active demand in January and February this year was certainly sufficient to warrant such expectation. But in actual fact, things did not develop as had been expected.

While the production of wool yarns increased sharply, that of spring wool fabrics rose drastically by about 40 per cent as compared with last year's figure.

Woolen goods dealers bought up larger quantities of spring fabrics in expectation of increased sales and higher prices. Under these circumstances, some financially insecure firms bought beyond the limits of their financial capacity.

Contrary to their expectations, actual demand did not become active even at the end of February. To make matters worse, banks began to follow a tight-money policy. Some wholesalers, confronted by this situation, were forced to sell at a sacrifice.

**Underselling Race**

This situation led to a fierce underselling race among wholesalers until at the beginning of March prices of spring wool fabrics fell sharply by 30 to 40 per cent from the levels earlier agreed among between wool manufacturers and wholesalers. Prices of wool yarns also fell precipitously on the market.

Worsted yarns, which were quoted at around ¥1,130 per pound in November and December last year, sank to the ¥1,020 level in March, while the price of serge suiting declined from ¥1,430 to ¥1,275 per meter in the meantime.

Then, what will be the situation for this year's supply of raw material? It is estimated that this fiscal year's wool import framework will be expanded to 1,200,000 to 1,300,000 bales.

Suppose we set this year's per capita consumption of wool goods at 2.45 pounds and the production of worsted and woolen yarns at 150 million and 108 million pounds, respectively, then the amount of raw wool required would be 1,240,000 bales.

This figure exceeds the total imports of raw wool in fiscal 1956. Inasmuch as spindles increased last year will start full operation this year, production will naturally follow an upward curve. However, on the other hand, there is a strong possibility that demand may level off this year as a result of last year's remarkable expansion. Already prices of knitted goods and ready-to-wear clothes are declining.

**1957 Export Goal**

This year's export target of wool products is tentatively set at $10 million. However, the situation does not warrant any optimism as regards the fulfilment of this target. Last year's wool goods exports made a good showing as there was a sharp increase in the shipments to Communist China, amounting to about $5,600,000.

In the following table are shown the export figures of wool goods from January to end of October last year, classified according to destinations:

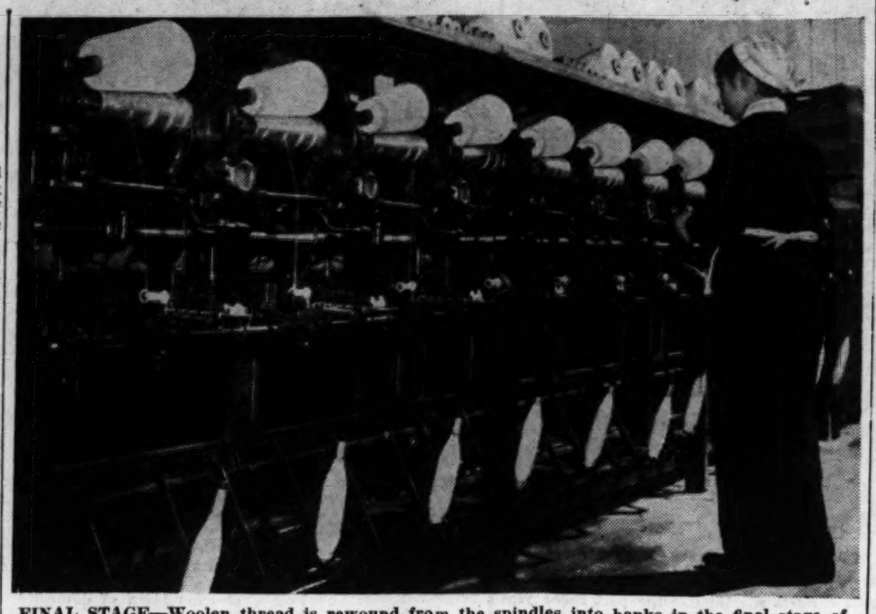
| | Amount (in thousands of sq. yds.) | Value (in thousands of dollars) |
|---|---|---|
| United States | 9,705 | 3,767 |
| Communist China | 1,476 | 614 |
| Iran | 1,985 | 786 |
| Syria | 909 | 342 |
| Hongkong | 3,774 | 1,517 |
| Singapore | 865 | 427 |
| South Africa | 703 | 604 |
| India | 757 | 321 |
| Indonesia | 773 | 373 |
| Egypt | 566 | 383 |
| Others | 3,562 | 1,694 |
| Total | 25,075 | 10,831 |

(Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry)

A plan to allocate foreign currency to trading firms for purchase of raw wool is now being proposed as a means of coping with the contemplated U.S. restrictions on woolen goods imports from Japan.

This plan is aimed at promoting cooperation among wool interests with a view to expanding export and preventing unfair trade practices.

As for overseas market conditions the pace of expansion in the exports to the United States has slackened of late, while shipments to such new markets as Communist China, Central and South America, the Middle and Near East are rapidly increasing.



FINAL STAGE—Woolen thread is rewound from the spindles into hanks in the final stage of woolen yarn manufacture. The wool spinning industry enjoyed great prosperity last year, but prospects for the current year do not look so good due to poor demand for spring wool fabrics.

## CHEMICAL FIBERS

(Continued From Page 13)

will have a strong influence on the production of chemical fibers in Japan.

The importance of exports in the chemical fiber industry of Japan may be graphically illustrated by the fact that about 45 per cent of filament yarn and filament fabrics and around 35 per cent of rayon staple and rayon staple fabrics produced in this country are shipped abroad. Consequently, it is necessary for Japanese chemical fiber manufacturers to keep a close watch on the market conditions in these areas.

The principal advantage of the man-made fiber industry of this country over the natural fiber industry is the fact that the former depends on domestically produced materials.

Thus, materials for the production of rayon are domestically available excepting some imports of pulp and industrial salt for the manufacture of caustic soda. As for acetate, manufacturers are now using home-produced pulp for its production.

Materials required for the manufacture of synthetic fibers are coal, limestone, and petrochemical products, which are obtained as by-products from the refining processes of crude oil, which represent an old import item of this country.

It is clear that chemical fibers have a promising future as clothing materials of the Japanese people as compared with natural fibers such as cotton and wool, of which Japan has to import almost all her requirements.

The foreign currency receipts from the exports of chemical fiber products left a balance of $254 million last year after the payments for the import of raw materials were deducted from the total amount of receipts. No other export item brought such a large income to Japan.

No wonder that the Ministry of International Trade and Industry is paying special attention to a sound and healthy development of the chemical fiber industry, and particularly of the synthetic fiber industry.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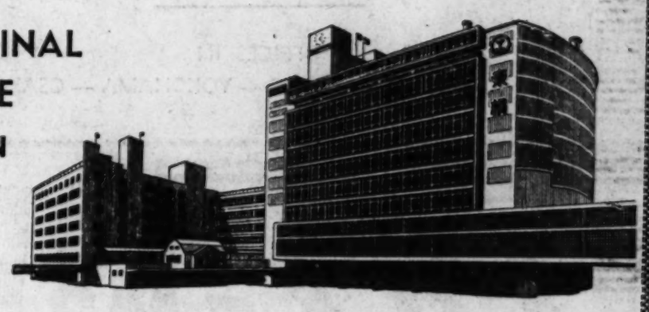

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Hours: 10:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m.
SAT., & SUN.: Open till 6:30 p.m.

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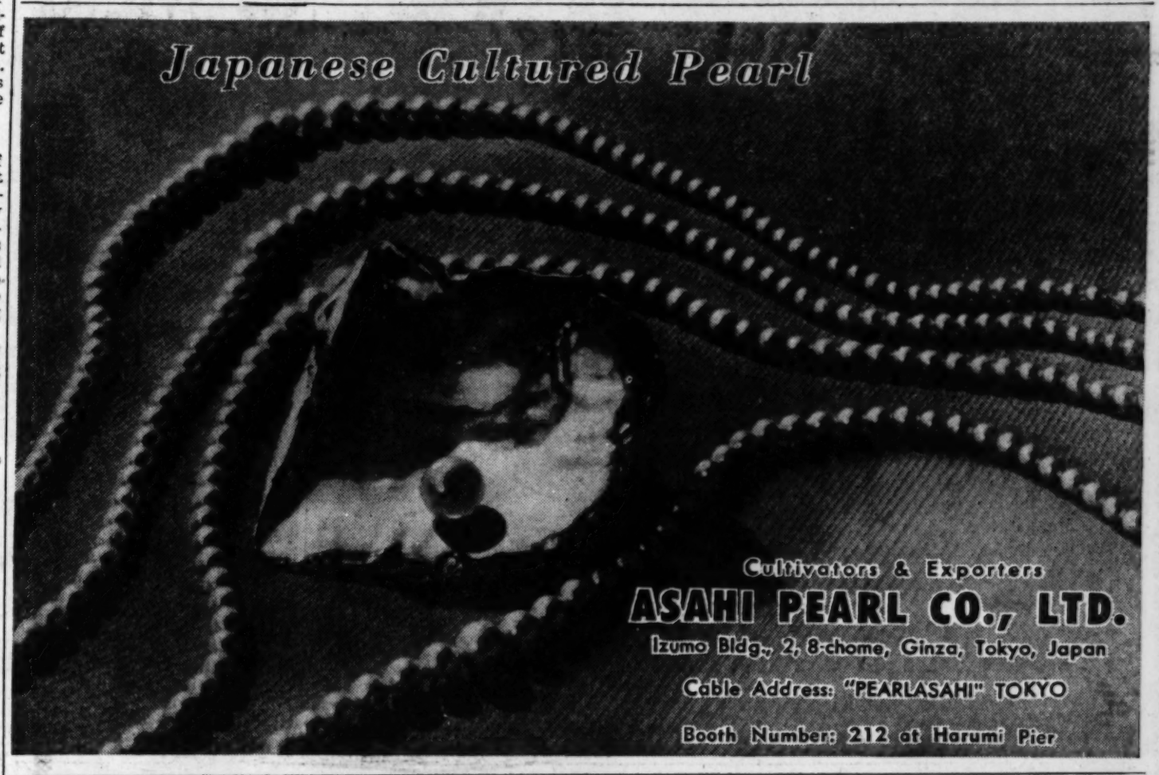

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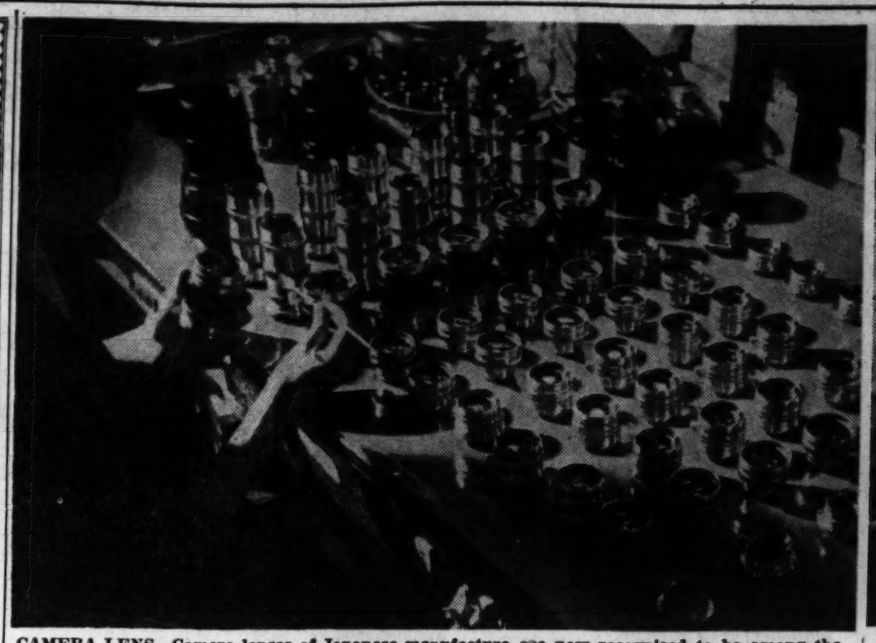
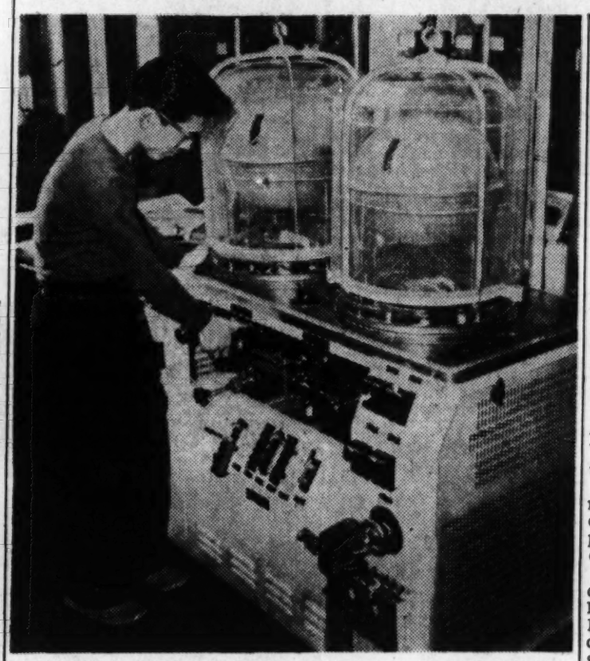


CAMERA LENS—Camera lenses of Japanese manufacture are now recognized to be among the world's very best. The favorable reputation coupled with comparatively low prices has sent Japanese camera exports soaring for the past three years.

MOVIE CAMERAS—One of the most striking trends on the local camera market is the growing popularity of 8-mm. movie cameras, a development which has become a factor in the slowing-down of domestic sales of ordinary cameras.

# CAMERA EXPORTS STILL ON UPSWING



COATING LENSES—A technician at a Japanese camera factory puts camera lenses through the coating process. The lenses are placed in a vacuum inside spherical containers where they are coated with a fine film of fluorine by means of heating.

A striking tendency in Japan's camera industry is the rapid expansion of its exports. That is, the camera output has increased by leaps and bounds for the past three years—800,000 in 1954, 1,000,000 in 1955 and 1,260,000 in 1956—while domestic sales have been leveling off in recent years. This indicates that the increment in production is being shipped abroad.

The following four factors are regarded as responsible for boosting Japan's camera export.

(1) Japan's lens industry is still behind with its mechanization process. This, though causing personnel expenses to account for a high percentage of the production cost, puts the industry in an advantageous position because the Japanese are traditionally skillful with their hands.

(2) To cite the American market, Japanese cameras are cheaper by an average of 20 per cent than the products of other nations.

(3) The German camera industry made a slow start in rehabilitating itself after the war. In contrast, Japan's camera industry was able to make a speedy comeback, because the members of the Allied Occupation Forces actively bought Japanese cameras and served as unwitting publicity men when they returned home with Japanese cameras.

(4) Japan's camera industry has opened an office in New York to conduct a market survey.

The United States is a leading buyer of Japanese cameras. An overwhelming majority of Japan's camera exports are of 35 mm. size with lens shutters.

This type of camera was at first produced mainly by three principal makers—Riken Kogaku, Chiyoda Kogaku Seiko and Mamiya Koki. At present, however, a total of 26 makers place emphasis on producing this type because of its immense popularity.

Domestic demand for cameras appears to have already reached a saturation point with the number of cameras in the possession of the Japanese now estimated at about 5,000,000. It is thus presumed that those Japanese who can afford to buy cameras have already done so.

This is deemed one of the reasons for the leveling-off trend of domestic sales.

Another factor is the 30 per cent commodity tax on cameras sold on the domestic market. This makes Japanese cameras 50 per cent more expensive at home than abroad.

Moreover, 8-mm. movie cameras are gradually winning ground in competing with ordinary cameras. An indication of this is that heavy machinery makers have embarked on the production of 8-mm. movie cameras.

**Camera Production (Jan.-Dec. 1956)**

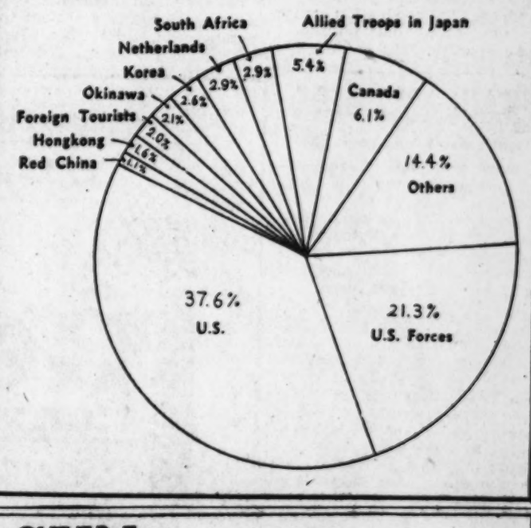
| Type | (A) | (B) |
|---|---|---|
| 35m/m. focal plane shutter | 111,082 | 109.6 |
| 35m/m. lens shutter with range finder | 433,297 | 213.1 |
| 35m/m. lens shutter without range finder | 109,612 | 98.2 |
| Two-lens reflex camera | 379,460 | 124.4 |
| Semi-six size with range finder | 88,118 | 79.5 |
| Semi-six size without range finder | 28,746 | 47.8 |
| Bolta size | 10,291 | 35.6 |
| Small size | 25,464 | 180.4 |
| Lens for exchange | 74,927 | 137.0 |
| Total | 1,260,967 | 127.4 |

NOTE: (A) Output, (B) Percentage against Preceding Year

**Domestic Sales and Exports**

| Type | Domestic Sales | Percentage against Preceding Year | Exports | Percentage against Preceding Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35m/m. focal plane shutter | 77,216 | 118.7 | 32,824 | 97.3 |
| 35m/m. lens shutter with range finder | 306,925 | 194.5 | 117,369 | 295.8 |
| 35m/m. lens shutter without range finder | 56,561 | 81.1 | 49,148 | 72.6 |
| Two-lens reflex | 239,296 | 103.9 | 151,670 | 249.0 |
| Semi-six size with range finder | 77,118 | 71.9 | 3,148 | 226.5 |
| Semi-six size without range finder | 26,875 | 45.9 | 3,744 | 50.6 |
| Bolta size | 9,956 | 36.7 | 352 | 18.4 |
| Small size | 8,930 | 163.2 | 16,122 | 176.5 |
| Lens for exchange | 46,921 | 152.1 | 29,406 | 122.9 |
| Total | 849,798 | 113.0 | 403,783 | 160.4 |

**Main Destinations of Camera Exports**




# Sewing Machines Enjoy Big Demand

The noteworthy trend in Japan's sewing-machine industry is a phenomenal increase in domestic sales. This can be readily seen from the fact that production is still speeding up its pace, while export has been on the gradual decline since reaching a peak in 1955.

According to a survey by the Japan Sewing-Machine Association, domestic sales last year are estimated at about 700,000 units. Association members turned out 1,900,000 units, while the output of outsiders was estimated at about 15 per cent of this figure. A total of these two outputs minus 1,480,000 exported units was taken as indicating domestic sales.

Domestic sales amounted to 760,000 units in 1953, 350,000 units in 1954 and 410,000 units in 1955. In other words. Last year's sales on the domestic market jumped by 300,000 units over the previous year.

Two factors are responsible for the marked increase in domestic sales.

For one thing, a ceiling has been clamped on exports. As a result, overseas shipments, which recorded a peak figure of 1,500,000 units in 1955, sagged by 60,000 units to 1,480,000 units last year. This naturally resulted in increased shipments to the domestic market.

**Sales Stepped Up**

Another reason is that all leading makers have reinforced their nationwide sales network in a move to counter the appearance of locally made Singer-brand machines on the domestic market starting last month.

For instance, the Janome Sewing-Machine Company opened about 40 direct sales stores throughout the nation last year, thereby raising the number of stores under its direct management to 120.

The Riccar Sewing-Machine Company also increased its direct sales stores by about 40 to a total of some 166 last year, while the Hitachi Sewing-Machine Company has a nationwide sales network of 700 stores.

Annual sewing-machine exports amount to 1,500,000 units valued at some $39,000,000. Forty per cent of exports go to North America, 30 per cent to Southeast Asia, 14 per cent to Central and South America and five per cent to the Near and Middle East, and Africa.

It is believed that the export markets still have much room left for Japanese sewing-machines. However, the greatest hindrance to sewing-machine export is the persistent competition among makers, which is so intense that prices are apt to be knocked down by foreign buyers.

As for the North American market, the United States produces about 1,200,000 sewing-machines annually, and imports about 1,000,000 units from Japan, West Germany, Italy, Britain, Switzerland and Canada. Imports from Europe consist of high-class machines, which are bought by the well-to-do. But low-priced Japanese machines are popular among the low-income classes.

The U.S. market is very promising, as the tariff rate for sewing-machines has been cut from 30 per cent in prewar years down to 10 per cent.

Canada imports about 130,000 units annually from Japan, the U.S., Britain, West Germany, Switzerland and Italy. Japan exports only head portions to this country.

**S.E. Asian Market**

In the Southeast Asian market, Taiwan still maintains a ban on the import of sewing-machines for home use. But it imports industrial sewing-machines valued at $40,000 annually—mostly from Japan.

Britain's Singer-brand machines hold a firm grip on the Singapore market, which imports 105,000 units for home use and about 3,000 units for industrial uses. This British colony is also buying sewing-machines from Japan, West Germany and Communist China, but one-third of these imports are being reexported to North Borneo and Indonesia.

Indonesia annually imports 63,000 sewing-machines, of which Japanese products account for 80 per cent.

Japan supplies as much as 90 per cent of Vietnam's sewing-machine imports. Meanwhile, Britain, West Germany, Japan and Communist China are competing in Burma's sewing-machine market. However, Burma's purchase of this item is declining because of import restrictions.

India buys 15,000 sewing-machines annually from abroad, of which the American Singer-brand products account for 90 per cent. Japanese and West German machines are also finding their way into India.

**Price Problem**

However, the problem of unduly low-priced exports is now worrying Japan's sewing-machine makers, who are shipping their products to areas other than North America.

Similar trouble, which once hit exports to North America, was successfully eliminated

Continued on Page 17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*PERFECTION!*

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With Zoom Lens

| | |
|---|---|
| Lens: | F/1.1, 1.9, 2.5 Standard 13mm lenses Telephoto and wide angle lenses available |
| Film Speed: | 8, 16, 24 & 32 frames per second |
| Film Capacity: | 25 ft. twin-eight |
| Weight: | 0.95 kgs. |
| Measurement: | 12.5×6.0×12.5 cm. |

FEATURES

1) Red signal—convenient determination whether camera is loaded with film or not through viewfinder.
2) Single frame exposure and continuous running device.
3) Long run motor.
4) Handy release button of trigger style.
5) Built in zoom type viewfinder for standard or telephoto or wide angle lens fields.
6) Many attractive accessories are available.

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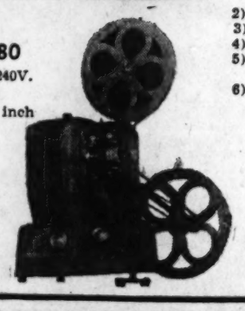

Works on: Any voltage from 100V to 240V.
Lamp: Maximum 750W
Lens: F/1.5 1-inch coated. (F/1.8 ¾ inch lens interchangeable)
Film Reel: Up to 400 ft.
Features: Reverse projection, Automatic rewind, Film stop, Room light control, One frame projection.
Weight: 7.5 kgs without case. 8.0 kgs with case.
Size: 17X22X30cm.

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# TIMEPIECE EXPORTS UP 100%

## Japanese Watches Rank Among World's Best

Japan's watchmaking industry has a long history of nearly 70 years, dating from the middle part of the Meiji era. It has achieved, during this period, a spectacular development which now enables this country to rank among the best watch-manufacturing nations in the world.

The high standards of Japanese watchmaking industry can be realized through a glance at "watch contests" being held annually. There one will find that almost all varieties of timepieces, including such latest-fashioned products as calendar and automatic-winding watches, are now being turned out in Japan.

Production of various types of timepieces in Japan in calendar 1955, according to the Japan Watch Industry Association, ran up to 6,810,000 valued at ¥10,436,920,000. Of this total, 718,000 worth ¥970 million were exported.

Production and export represented a 50 per cent and a two-fold increase over the previous year, respectively. Production and export of timepieces by year are shown in the following table:

(Unit: 1,000 pieces)

| | Wrist Watches | Pocket Watches | Alarm Clocks | Table Clocks | Wall Clocks | Total | Exports |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1952 | ... 1,194 | 21 | 1,297 | 344 | 858 | 3,717 | 244 |
| 1953 | ... 1,584 | 31 | 1,439 | 432 | 404 | 3,893 | 278 |
| 1954 | ... 1,966 | 36 | 1,838 | 442 | 1,004 | 5,288 | 293 |
| 1956 | ... 2,644 | 42 | 2,360 | 511 | 1,253 | 6,816 | 718 |
| 1955 | ... 2,200 | 39 | 1,902 | 504 | 1,052 | 5,699 | 426 |

(Unit: 1,000 pieces)

As is clearly shown in the above table, production of wrist watches and alarm clocks is making rapid headway.

Itemwise reviews of production and export of timepieces are given below:

**Wrist Watch**

Production of wrist watches began to mark a sudden upward curve in May, 1956, as a result of a large-scale expansion of production facilities by three leading makers, namely, Daini Seikosha, Citizen and Orient Watch Companies, carried out earlier the same year.

Until April last year, the monthly production had been hovering over the 1955 level of 183,000. However, it swelled to 209,000 in May, 214,000 in June, 221,000 in July, 227,000 in August, 232,000 in September, 238,000 in October, 246,000 in November and further to 263,000 in December.

The main factors behind such a sharp rise in production were an unexpectedly big increase in domestic demand and active shipments to Communist China.

The volume of production in 1957 is estimated to shoot up to at least 3,500,000 or some 30 per cent over 1956 because a new industrial firm, Takano Seimitsu, has ventured into the field of watch production. The estimated figure shows a surprising increase over the 1940 production totaling 1,310,000.

Export of wrist watches has also been making spectacular progress. The volume reached 178,000 in 1956. This accounts for only 6.7 per cent of the year's production, but as compared with the amount of exports during the previous year, it represents a 10-fold increase.

Such a big improvement in exports resulted from resumption of exports to Communist China. Shipments to mainland China reached 169,000 or as much as 95 per cent of the total wrist watch exports for the whole year. The amount for Okinawa came to 5,300 and that for the Republic of Korea, 2,000.

The export of watches to the Chinese continent is currently being suspended, but the outlook for the future is not pessimistic because this situation is not considered to last long and, moreover, the United States is expected to become a new watch export market for Japan.

**Alarm Clock**

Alarm clocks scored the biggest production increase among timepieces last year. This was chiefly because clocks of new types, such as those with music boxes and time switches for radio have been put on the market and demand for alarm clocks in agrarian communities, where only wall clocks had been used, rose because of bumper crops which have continued for the last two years.

Thus the sales of alarm clocks last year made good showing even in the spring, summer and autumn seasons. Production also zoomed to 219,000 in December from only 164,000 in January. The volume for the whole year came to as much as 2,360,000.

In the field of foreign trade, positive efforts made by the Hattori and Rhythm Watch Companies contributed much to the development of new markets. Japan-made alarm clocks are now being exported not only to countries of Southeast Asia but also Canada, Uruguay, Nigeria, Ireland and Australia.

The volume of alarm clock exports last year reached 269,000 or 10 per cent more than the year's total production. As compared with the previous year, it showed a 30 per cent increase. By destination, India topped the list with 71,000, followed by Taiwan 44,000, Thailand 37,000, Okinawa 18,000, Singapore 14,000 Hongkong 12,600, Malaya 11,000, Nigeria, 6,700, Canada 5,800 and Australia 4,000.

It is expected that the year 1957 will see another big improvement of 20 to 30 per cent due to the debut of watches of new types and exploration of new markets.

**Table Clocks**

Production of table clocks reached 111,000 or 1.4 per cent more than the preceding year. The rate of increase was comparatively small, but the number of clocks exported climbed to 26,000, showing a big jump of 80 per cent over the previous year.

Such a marked improvement in exports has been ascribed to the development of markets in the United States and Cuba as well as Central and South America and countries of Southeast Asia. Shipments to the United States amounted to 4,600 and those to Cuba 2,400.

The advance of Japanese clocks to these parts of the world is due to the fact that they are good in quality and attractive in price. It is expected that the export of alarm clocks will increase further this year since a growing number of inquiries are now being received.

**Wall Clocks**

There are two types of wall clocks on the market at present, one worked by a spring and the other by a battery.

Production of these types of clocks in 1956 went up to 1,250,000 from 1,050,000 for 1955. But recently, battery clocks have become more popular than those with springs.

The rate of increase in production of spring watches was only 10 per cent chiefly because farmers, who were once the main customers for such clocks, came to favor battery clocks. Output of battery clocks, on the other hand, ran up to an average of 50,000 per month or about double the monthly production for the preceding year.

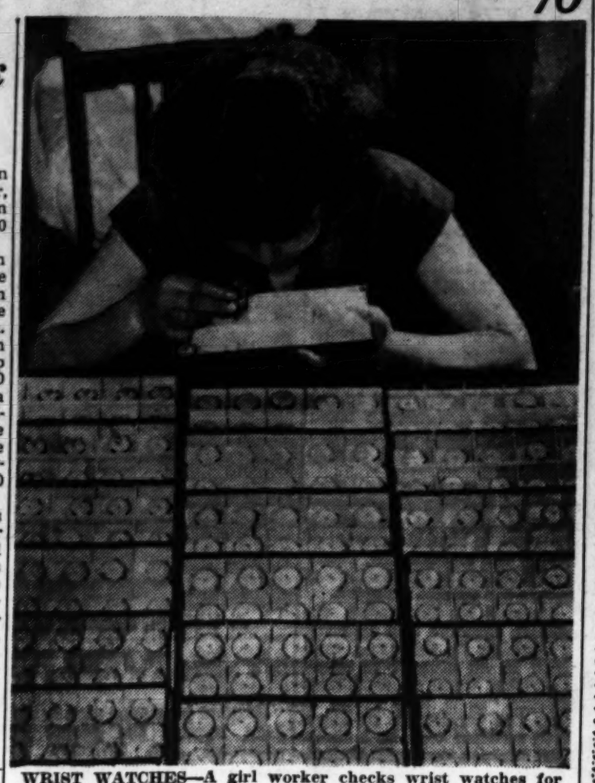
Watch manufacturing circles now place emphasis on the production of battery clocks because they believe that spring clocks will soon lose favor.

In the field of exports, spring clocks are still making better showing than battery clocks. This is because such clocks are still being favored generally in the underdeveloped countries of Southeast Asia.

The volume of exports of spring clocks came to 240,000 in 1956 or 60 per cent more than that for 1955. Main importer countries and areas were Singapore (which received 61,000), Ceylon (25,000), Thailand (30,000), Malaya (19,000) and Hongkong (18,000).

Thus, watch production in the nation this year will go up by 20 per cent over last year with wrist watches leading the way.

Exports will also rise by a big rate of about 15 per cent. The anticipated drop in exports resulting from the cessation of shipments to Red China is expected to be covered by strenuous efforts being made by watchmakers and traders to expand their overseas markets.



WRIST WATCHES—A girl worker checks wrist watches for possible flaws before shipment to the foreign market.

FOR EXPORT—Row upon row of Japanese-made sewing machines await export at the factory of a leading maker.

## SEWING MACHINES

Continued From Page 16

after the makers concerned set up an export adjustment association and enforced a system of concerted export prices under strict mutual surveillance.

However, it is the export to areas other than North America that is suffering this time from excessive competition among makers, which inevitably results in unduly low export prices.

It is feared that this trend, if left unchecked, may gradually spread to the North American market again. Therefore, the export adjustment association intends to work out price stabilization measures applicable to these areas also.

Measures now under consideration include the raising of prices to meet the recent hike in the price of iron and steel, the abolition of the graduated price system, the addition of new items to those now under control and price stabilization measures for export areas outside North America.

According to the present graduated price system, an HA type machine head is priced at $16 for a shipment of up to 99 units, $15 for 100 to 999 units, $14.5 for 1,000 to 1,999 units and $14 for over 2,000 units.

Most shipments destined for North America consist of more than 2,000 units, and thus come under the price category of $14. However, shipments for other areas are short of 1,000 units in most cases and priced at $15 to $16 under the existing graduated system.

It is considered desirable, therefore, to replace the present system with that of uniform price. There is a fear, however, that if the present lowest rate of $14 was adopted as a uniform price, it might give the impression among foreign buyers that Japanese sewing-machines have been marked down.

A move is gaining in intensity, therefore, to find a proper compromise between the demand for higher price and the proposal to abolish the graduated price system.

A policy of designating a single export firm for each importing country is also under study as one of the measures to stabilize export prices for areas outside North America.

At the same time a few kinds of industrial sewing-machines and some machine parts will be added to those items currently subject to concerted export adjustment.

## Fair Shows Latest In Swiss Watches

Latest creations of some of Switzerland's leading watchmakers—Omega, Vacheron & Constantin and Jaeger-le Coultre—are being shown on the 6th Floor of the Tokyo Trade Center.

Submitted by Vacheron & Constantin, Switzerland's oldest watch factory (founded in 1755), is the world's flattest watch; the height of the movement of this watch is 1.64 mm or 0.064 inch.

Jaegr Jaeger-le Coultre, another manufacturer of exculsive watches and clocks, shows their ATMOS clock which runs eternally without ever being wound. The little energy needed by its mechanism is taken out of atmospheric temperature changes.

Furthermore, there is on display the smallest watch in the world, created by the same manufacturer. The movement of this watch consists of 74 parts; the width is only 4.5 mm and the length 14 mm.

Submitted by Omega is, among many others, an outstanding collection of diamond ladies watches. The Japan retail prices of some of these watches would be in excess of ¥3,000,000.

## Shriro Has Big Display At Current Trade Fair

Shriro Trading Co., S/A, one of the large foreign international trading firms with offices in Tokyo and Osaka and affiliates throughout the world, has a large number of displays at the Tokyo International Trade Fair, featuring products and equipment for which they are the sole agents in Japan.

The Shriro booths at the Sangyo Kaikan Building are displaying such products as Ansco color film and development materials, the latest model Linhof, Hasselblat and Exakta cameras and accessories, Parker pens and pencils, International and Sandoz watches, Hoover electric equipment, Prestcold refrigerators, portable Crown radios, and Binks spraying equipment.

The visitor to the Ansco booth will see a movie camera which projects Ansco color film in action. A slide projector will also be available. All the slides used at the exhibit have been developed or duplicated at the Shriro Laboratory, located in Gotanda, Tokyo, which is the only authorized Ansco color film processor in Japan. Besides processing film, the laboratory is also equipped to make color prints and duplicates from any kind of color transparency.

The Shriro camera booth, which features the well-known German Linhof and Exakta Cameras and the world-famous Swedish Hasselblat will also display a large variety of lenses and other camera accessories. All three cameras and accessories are available through Shriro Trading Co., S/A for both tax free and regular sales.

Another booth will feature the new Parker "61" pen, the only fountain pen in the world which fills itself, by itself, through capillary action. Also on display will be the new Hoover vacuum cleaner, the latest Hoover invention, which floats on air.

Various models of the British-made Prestcold refrigerators will be shown. Prestcold refrigerators are manufactured by the Pressed Steel Co., which makes automobile bodies.

Japan-made Crown portable radios, also on display, have already been exported in large numbers to the United States, Canada, South Africa and Europe. Other export items include flat ware, Christmas tree bulbs, cameras and sundries.

Another item of interest to automobile and truck manufacturers will be Binks paint spraying equipment. Binks equipment is now in use in Japan, both at the Toyota and Nissan Motor Co. factories.

Shriro also has two displays at Harumi Pier fair grounds. There, the Merton Overloader, a variable-discharge overloader on wheels will be on view. A similar crawler-type unit is now in use with the Fukui Prefectural Government.

Visitors to the Harumi Pier will be able to see the large PC. 3 "Pumpcret" concrete pump, which is being used by Satoh Kogyo Co. at the Akiba Dam, now under construction. A smaller version of this reliable two-valve pump, which can be operated either by electricity or diesel engine, is now also in use in Fukui Prefecture.

The Shriro organization has affiliated offices in New York, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Manila, Jakarta, Bangkok, London, Hamburg, Montreal, Bienne and Seoul, as well as in Japan.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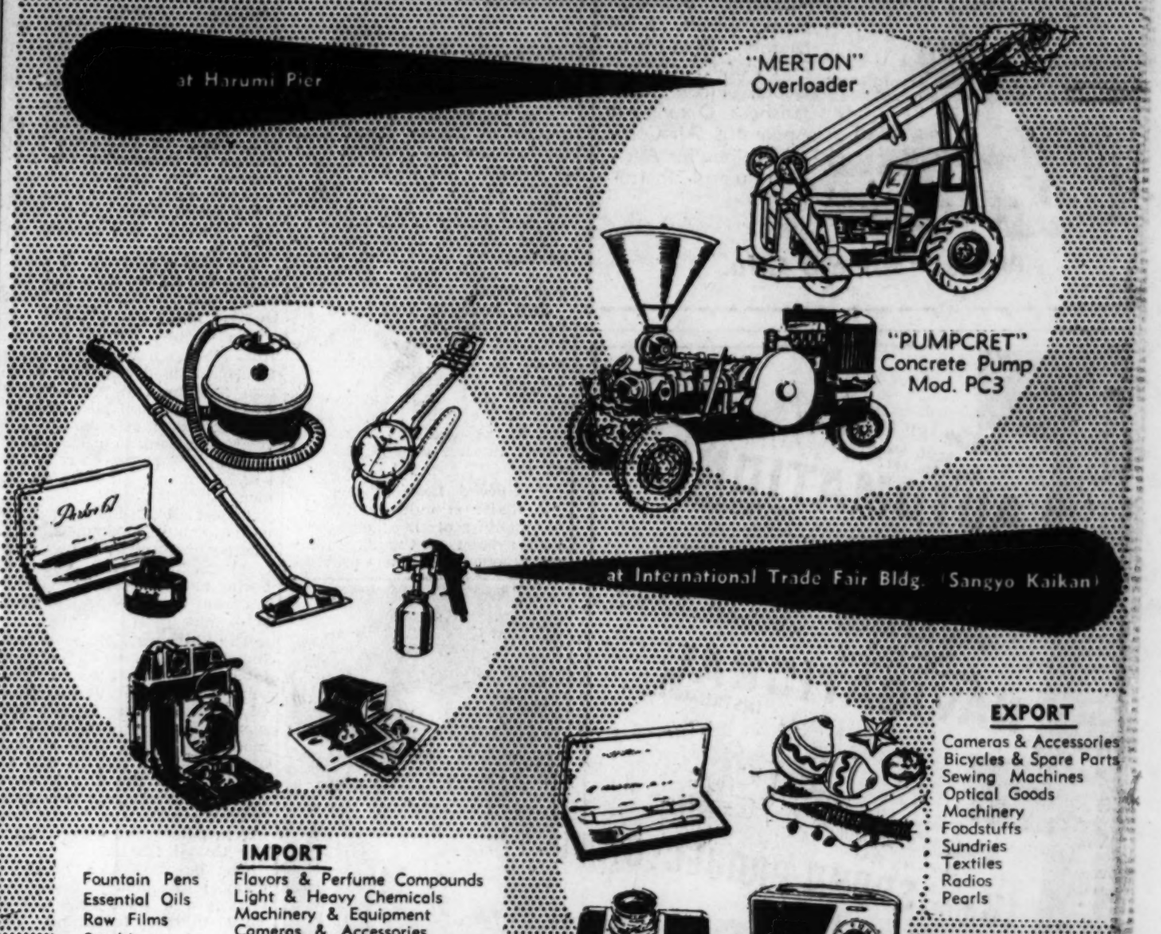


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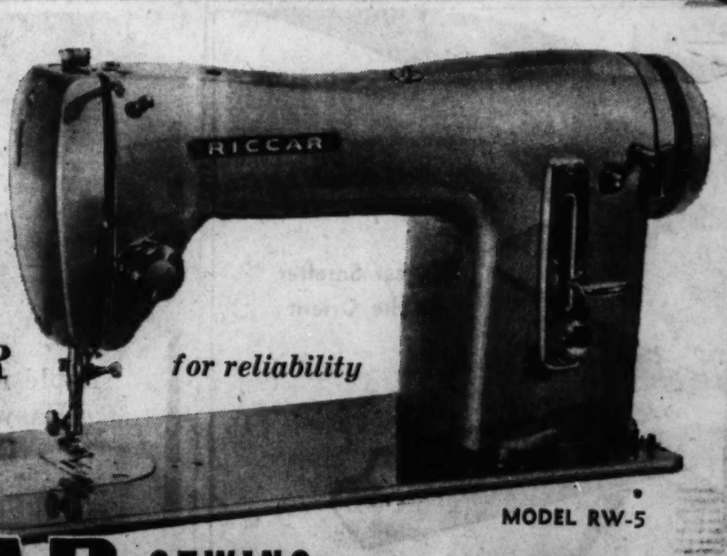


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# BRISK INVESTMENTS BOOST MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY

Brisk investments in industrial equipment since last year have brought such a boom to the machine tool industry that it has now a backlog of orders sufficient to keep it going for one and a half years.

Demand for machine tools started to pick up about December, 1955, and has made a big spurt since March of last year. Orders jumped 2.5 times during last year.

Production of machine tools for the past three years follows (based on the International Trade and Industry Ministry statistics):

| | Lathe | Drilling Machine | Milling Machine | Grinder |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1954 ..... | 1,427 | 11,876 | 269 | 2,213 |
| 1955 ..... | 1,011 | 17,486 | 400 | 4,142 |
| 1956 ..... | 1,737 | 11,880 | 236 | 2,578 |

The phenomenal increase in production clearly shows that the machine tool industry, long in a slump, has at last won a "place in the sun." This has induced a more positive management policy in the industry.

For instance, investments in modernizing production equipment are now gathering momentum.

Still smarting under the recent slump, the machine tool industry is actively pushing plans to invest in equipment for the purpose of providing against any future depression and at the same time, expanding its foothold in the international market through increased exports.

**Special Loan System**

A major stimulus to this investment zeal is the special loan system of the Japan Development Bank, as provided for by the Machinery Industry Promotion Law.

For example, the Hitachi Seiki (Hitachi Precision Machinery Company) is counting on the bank to underwrite its equipment investment plan for 1957, which calls for the spending of ¥120 million to ¥130 million. Among the machines the company plans to import are lateral boring machines of American make and grinders from West Germany.

Meanwhile, the Ikegai Tekko (Ikegai Iron Works) envisages a total spending of some ¥500 million for modernization of equipment. Of this sum, ¥200 million is earmarked for machinery. The company intends to obtain ¥150 million from the Development Bank and to raise the remaining ¥50 million on its own.

The new machinery it plans to buy for its machine tool factories includes grinders of West German make and planers.

The Okuma Tekko (Okuma Iron Works) has mapped out a three-year modernization program starting this year, which will cost a total of ¥360 million. The company expects the Development Bank to provide ¥230 million, and intends to raise the rest of the needed fund on its own.

Almost all the money will be used to buy new machinery. The company plans to buy principal machines, such as lateral boring machines and gear grinders from Germany and Switzerland.

The Shibaura Koki (Shibaura Industrial Machinery Company) intends to invest about ¥200 million in equipment this year. Of this sum, the budget earmarked for modernization of machinery totals ¥160 million, of which ¥140 million will be sought from the Development Bank. The company is contemplating purchase of lateral boring machines and planers from the United States.

The Toyota Koki (Toyota Industrial Machinery Company) envisages a total spending of ¥380 million beginning this year in its three-year program for investment in equipment. It expects the Development Bank to supply 80 per cent of the needed funds. Lateral machines and planers will be bought from the United States.

The Shibaura Keiki (Shibaura Machinery Company) plans to invest approximately ¥600 million in equipment this year. The investment budget for the machine tool departments totals ¥350 million. The company will ask the Development Bank to provide ¥500 million over the next three years.

It intends to import planers and lateral boring machines from France and the United States. In addition, grinders, lathes and milling machines will be bought.

In this way, machine tool makers are pushing active plans to modernize their equipment.

**Equipment Investment**

Another notable trend in the "equipment investment" boom is the increasing competition between Japanese and foreign machines.

Japan's manufacturing industries are importing large-sized machine tools in increasing numbers. A typical example of this is the shipbuilding industry, which has to construct giant vessels for foreign shippers.

Alarmed by this trend, the nation's machine tool industry is stepping up its sales campaign in an attempt to check the rising trend of machinery imports. It is thus trying to keep the production of large-sized machine tools at a stable level through energetic marketing efforts.

The increasing demand for machine tools has also posed a question of whether emphasis should be placed on the production of single-purpose machines or multi-purpose machines.

At present, multi-purpose machines accounts for a greater part of the output. But with the spread of the automation process in the Japanese industry, demand for single-purpose machines is bound to increase. Therefore, the production of this type also calls for serious consideration.

**Export Promotion**

Meanwhile, the question of promoting exports is also claiming the attention of machine tool makers. Up to the present, increasing orders from the domestic market have kept their hands full with little surplus left for export.

Under these conditions, it is a certainty that a recession in domestic demand, should it ever come, will deal a telling blow to machine tool makers.

This consideration has aroused a demand that Japan's machine tool makers take a greater interest in exporting their products. Prospects for export are not necesarily dismal, considering the recent Indian proposal for technological tie-up in machine tool production, which has been brought back by a delegation of Japanese industrialists.

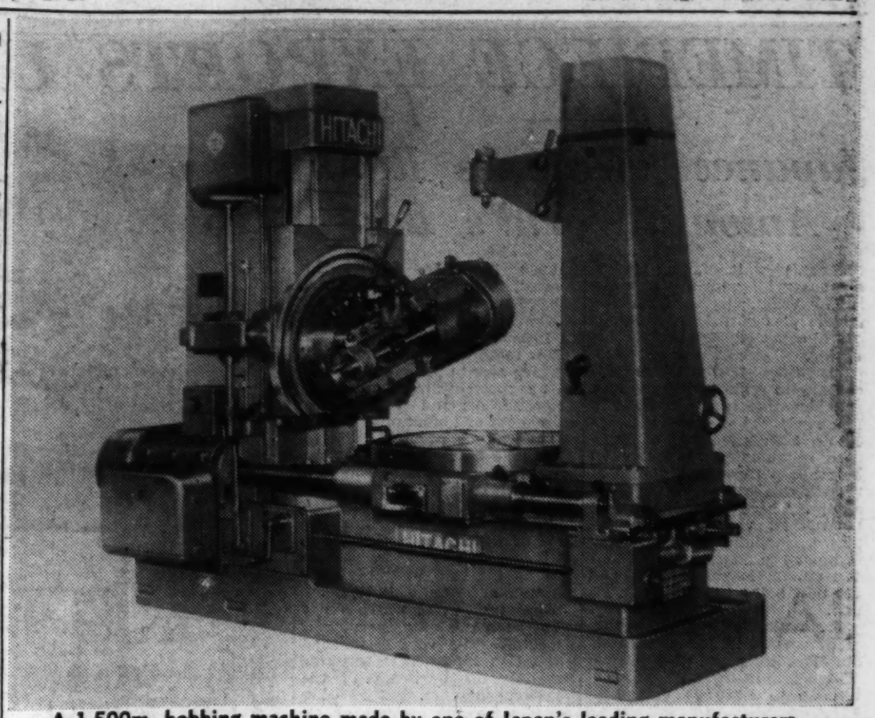
Another promising sign is the keen interest the people of Southeast Asia indicated in Japanese machine tools when the Japan Machinery Floating Fair traveled the southern seas.

At any rate, unless Japanese machine tool makers undertake positive measures to step up export, they will miss a chance to advance into overseas markets. This is evident from the aggressive sales drive being pushed by Britain, West Germany, Switzerland and France in Southeast Asia.

Meanwhile, in Brazil, machine tools are in great demand. But this South American nation maintains strict restrictions on machinery imports. Therefore, the only alternative to advance into the Brazilian market, is to construct machinery plants in that country.

In this respect, a golden opportunity awaits any Japanese machine tool maker's ventures into the Brazilian market. For there has not yet been a single case where a foreign machinery maker has built a factory there. It is reported that Brazil has a promising market for turret lathes, milling machines and high-speed sawing machines.

Exports of machine tools have been negligible thus far. However, promotion of exports will become the greatest issue for their makers, as the modernization of their equipment, currently in full swing, builds up their power of international competition.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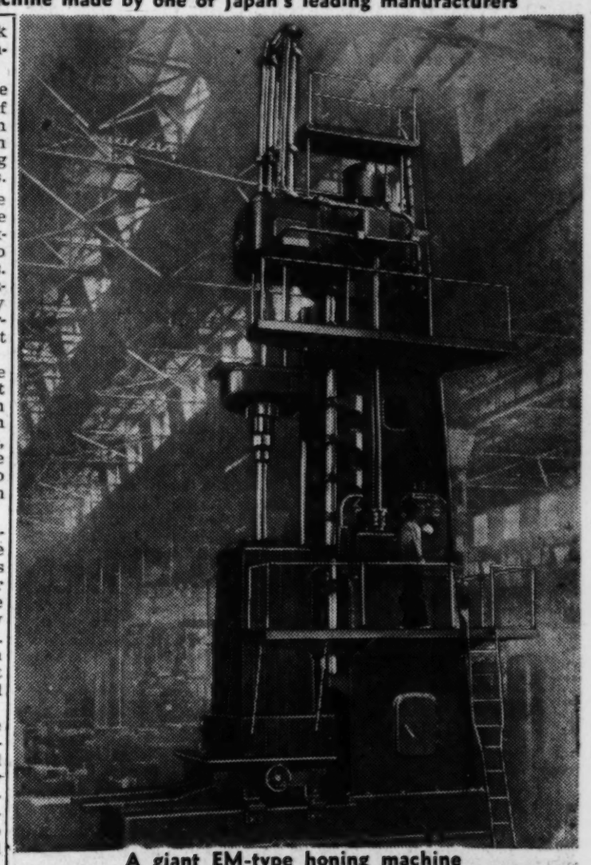
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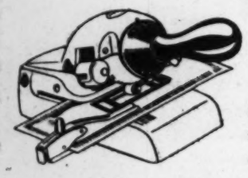

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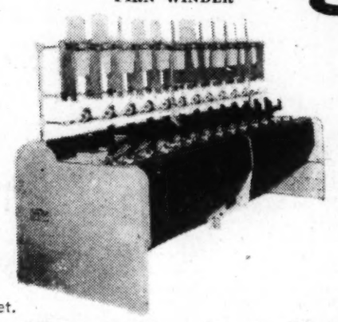

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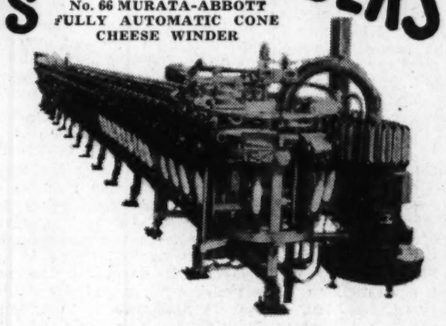

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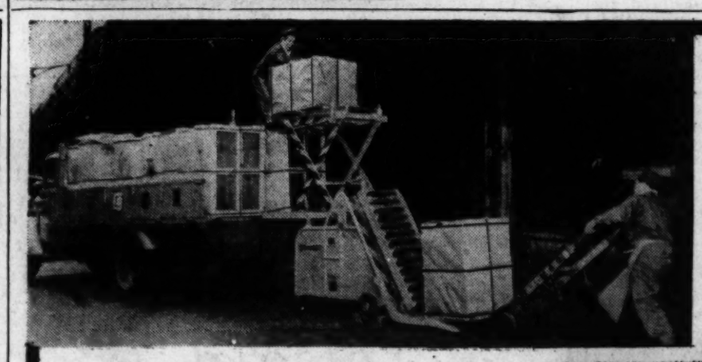

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Japanese shipyards are now enjoying the biggest boom in history and working full blast to meet ever-mounting demand

# JAPAN LEADS WORLD IN SHIPBUILDING

## Enough Orders on Hand To Last Several Years

"Out of evil comes good." These are just the words to describe the course of development of Japan's shipbuilding industry after the war.

The nation's shipbuilding industry had been wallowing in the depth of depression until four or five years ago because its gigantic facilities built before and during the war had generally remained idle. Shipbuilders only managed to escape bankruptcy thanks to the Government's shipbuilding programs.

With the increase in foreign orders in 1954, however, the industry suddenly began climbing out of its recession. Ships launched in 1956 ran up to the world's highest level of 1,8000,000 gross tons, surpassing that of Britain. What paved the way for such an unexpected boom were the gigantic shipbuilding facilities which once had proved a main roadblock to prosperity.

According to figures announced by a British journal, the Nagasaki Dockyard of the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering Company topped the list of the amount of ships constructed in 1956. The Yokohama Dockyard of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Company was listed third and the Harima Shipbuilding Company fifth.

**First in World**

Now Japan's shipbuilding industry ranks first in the world both in the amount of ship construction and the volume of orders on hand.

Ships built in 1954 totaled 430,000 gross tons. This, however, increased to 760,000 gross tons in 1955 and further to 1,790,000 gross tons in 1956. Foreign ships built in Japan in 1956 totaled 1,280,000 gross tons and this figure promises to grow to 2,200,000 gross tons in 1957, according to contracts already concluded.

Shipyards throughout the country are now operating in high gear. They all have contracts for three to four years ahead. It is believed that their leading position will not be shaken for quite some time to come.

Behind the current shipbuilding boom are the following two factors: (1) a world-wide lack of ships and (2) a marked development in the Japanese shipbuilding industry.

**Mounting Demand**

The world's shipping circles now possess as much as 100 million gross tons of bottoms, some 30 million tons more than prewar days. The increasing amount of cargoes, however, cannot be dealt with even by such a big tonnage of vessels.

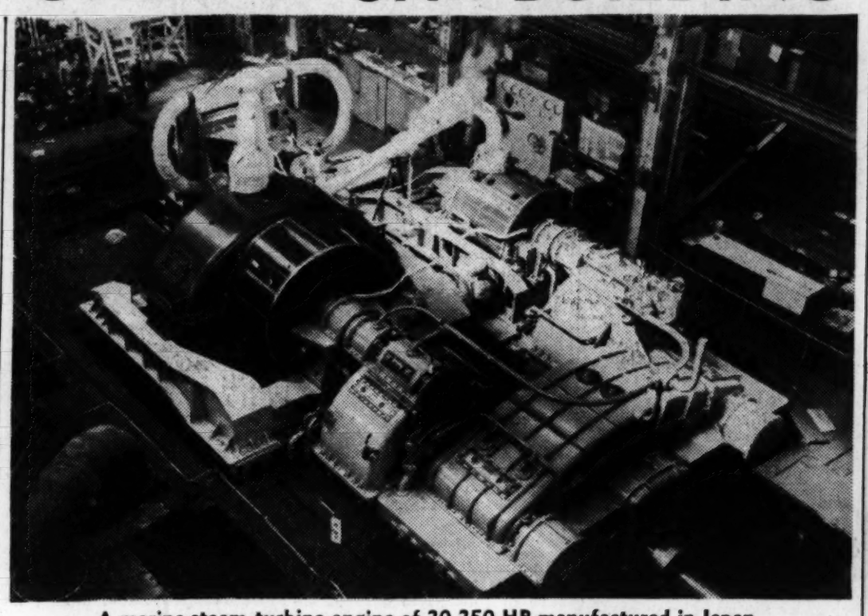
The cargo which has shown a special increase is oil, the demand for which now represents a four-fold increase over the prewar level. It is estimated that oil requiring ocean transportation will double in the next 10-year period.

The volume of cargo will swell, if the interflow of goods among countries increases. It is, therefore, quite natural that the demand for ships, especially tankers, has been on the increase.

Tankers now under construction or for which orders have already been received total some 30 million gross tons, a record-breaking figure in the nation's history of shipbuilding. This figure accounts for about 60 per cent of the world's tanker fleets, totaling 45,250,000 deadweight tons as of January this year.

With the mounting of demand for ships, vessels are becoming larger and larger. A 20,000-ton tanker can in no way be called a big ship since vessels of 50,000 to 60,000 tons have made their debut.

The size of tankers is now about three times as large as that for prewar days. Tankers of over 20,000 tons are now called "standard," over 40,000 tons "mammoth," over 60,000 tons "giant," and over 80,000 tons "kingsize" tankers. It is said that the United States is planning to build tankers of over 100,000 tons.



A marine steam-turbine engine of 20,250 HP manufactured in Japan

Such a mounting demand for tankers and other ships has brought about an unprecedented boom to the nation's shipbuilding industry and the industry has naturally achieved surprising improvements in its techniques.

**Technical Improvements**

Japan has a long history of shipbuilding, but scarcely any ships built in this country were exported before the war.

The fact, however, that Japan has won the title of the world's biggest ship-exporter country cannot be ascribed to the increasing demand for ships alone. It was due largely to the high technical standard of Japan's shipbuilding industry and low cost of ship construction.

Shipbuilding companies in Japan poured as much as ¥30,000 million of funds into their projects of equipment modernization during the past five-year period. This enabled them not only to replace their old shipbuilding facilities but also induce new technical knowhow from abroad, raise their work efficiency and boost the shipbuilding capacity to as high as two million tons.

The most outstanding case of equipment modernization can be found in the fields of welding and hull building.

Under the old shipbuilding methods, steel plates were riveted to the keel sheet by sheet, but now they are assembled into a big block on the surface through the welding method and then brought down upon the keel. This means a big jump in the efficiency of shipbuilding.

The welding method was used only to the extent of about 20 per cent of the whole process of shipbuilding before the war, but it is now used to over 90 per cent. This has resulted not only in the economy of steel materials but also in the reduction of the weight of ships that is, in an improvement in the ship's hauling capacity.

Thus, the amount of steel has been slashed by about 20 per cent and working hours by 40 per cent and also the time required for shipbuilding has been cut by about one-third as compared with five years ago.

Japan can now build a 40,000-ton tanker in only seven and a half months, while it takes 10 and 12 months for Germany and Britain to build a ship of the same tonnage, respectively.

Another big characteristic of Japan's shipbuilding industry is that shipbuilders are experienced in building big ship since they all engaged in constructing naval craft before and during the war. Such experience is now proving a great advantage as ships of a bigger size have come to be required.

**Active Exports**

Seventy ships amounting to $565 million in value were contracted for export in 1956.

The figure for 1956, exceeding that for the preceding year, was the highest in Japan's history of shipbuilding. Ships have thus come to the the top of the list of export goods, leaving cotton yarn and iron-steel goods behind. It can now be said the ground of the shipbuilding industry has been established.

The majority of ships being exported by Japan at present are tankers. The demand for such vessels is showing no signs of decline because of increased use of oil throughout the world and prolongation of hauling distance as well as the use of larger vessels.

Orders come mainly from great shipping concerns in Liberia and Panama. The inflow of orders from the United States and various South American countries seeking reinforcement of their mercantile fleets, such as Brazil, Chile, Peru and Argentina, is also brisk.

Recently orders for building four 65,000-deadweight-ton tankers were received from American oil industrial circles. Two of the ships required will be built by the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Company.

**Future Orders**

It is expected that orders from American oil companies and western European shipping firms will increase since Japanese shipbuilders are inclined to favor companies capable of making punctual payment and since they are eagery seeking to explore new markets overseas.

Countries of South America and Southeast Asia are planning to import a large number of vessels under special merchant fleet expansion programs of their respective governments or government-affiliated organs.

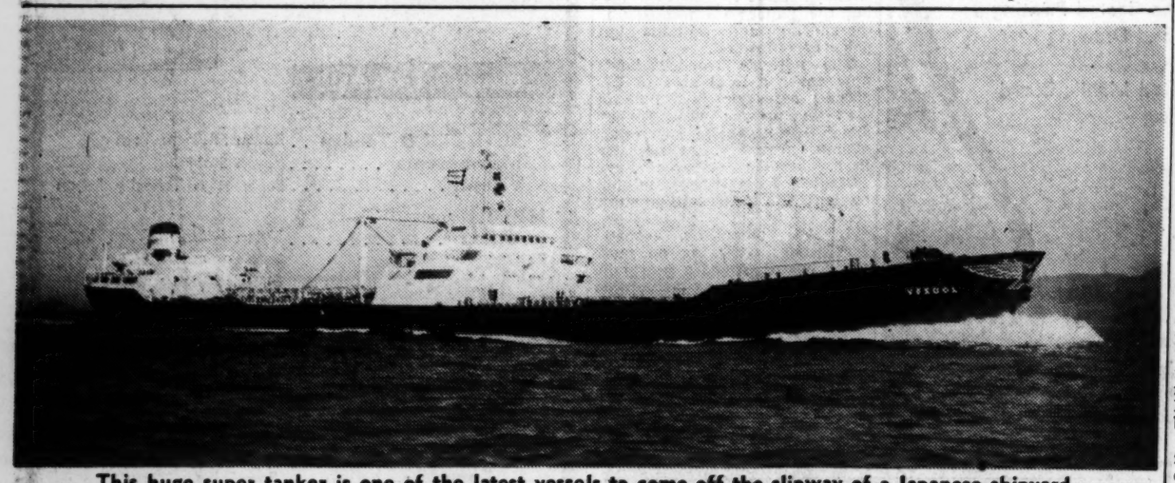
Japanese shipbuilding circles, however, have shown little interest in these countries because business negotiations with them require much time and account settlement is liable to be delayed.

However, they are now generally looking to these countries since demand for ships in those parts of the world is expected to last long, free from temporary market ups and downs and, moreover, there is no fear of payments being tied down.

**Domestic Demand**

Foreign ship orders to be received in 1957 are estimated to reach 1,300,000 gross tons or $430 million in value, representing sharp declines from 2,210,000

Continued on Page 20, Col. 8



This huge super tanker is one of the latest vessels to come off the slipway of a Japanese shipyard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# PAPER-PULP OUTPUT SHOWS BIG INCREASE

## Shortage of Pulpwood Is Only 'Dark Spot'

The paper-pulp industry has stood out prominently in the general picture of Japan's industrial recovery since the end of World War II.

The output of paper and pulp has increased by leaps and bounds with the reconstruction and expansion of production equipment. At the same time, the techniques of the industry have reached a world level. The only dark spot in the otherwise bright picture is the shortage of pulpwood.

It is said that the amount of paper consumption is a yardstick to measure the cultural level of a nation. Japan's per capita paper consumption surpassed the prewar peak of 42 pounds in 1953, and then shot up to 64 pounds in 1956.

Despite this amazing increase, however, Japan still lags considerably behind the United States, which boasts a figure of 418 pounds, and Canada, Sweden, Britain and Norway, which consume more than 150 pounds per capita.

But this fact in itself holds a promise of further development for Japan's paper-pulp industry.

The long-range paper production program as mapped out by the International Trade and Industry Ministry has set the target for 1963 at 8,230 million pounds, which is broken down into 5,140 million pounds of foreign paper, 2,500 million pounds of cardboard and 690 million pounds of Japanese paper. This means that the output will increase more than 40 per cent over 1956.

There are indications, however, that this production target for 1963 will be achieved as early as 1960 or 1961, because paper makers are speeding up the expansion of equipment in an attempt to meet the rapidly increasing demand.

It is considered certain, therefore, that the fast pace of recovery will be further stepped up henceforth.

**Production Increase**

Japan's paper production added up to 5,660 million pounds last year or an increase of 70 per cent as compared with the prewar peak figure of 3,400 million recorded in 1940.

In the immediate postwar year of 1946, the output plummeted to a mere 400 million pounds. Production capacity showed a drastic decline because Japan's defeat resulted in the loss of overseas factories. Moreover, plants in this country were destroyed by air raids or had switched their production to munitions during the war.

Consequently, an acute paper shortage persisted until about 1949 or 1950.

With smooth progress in the reconstruction and expansion of equipment, however, production rose by leaps and bounds, and finally topped the prewar high in 1953.

This rapid pace of production increase is indicated below together with per capita consumption.

| | Production (Unit: million lbs.) | Percentage against Previous Year | Per Capita Consumption (Unit: pound) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1940 | 3,406 | (Prewar Peak) | |
| 1946 | 426 | 71 | 6.3 |
| 1947 | 633 | 148 | 8.1 |
| 1948 | 945 | 149 | 11.9 |
| 1949 | 1,392 | 147 | 17 |
| 1950 | 1,926 | 138 | 22.7 |
| 1951 | 2,574 | 134 | 29.2 |
| 1952 | 2,960 | 115 | 34.2 |
| 1953 | 3,883 | 131 | 44 |
| 1954 | 4,237 | 109 | 46.5 |
| 1955 | 4,858 | 114 | 52.5 |
| 1956 | 5,662 | 117 | 64 |

Needless to say, brisk demand for paper was a basic factor in pushing up production.

The demand for paper can roughly be divided into four categories — for printing and other cultural needs, for making bags and other industrial uses, for home use and for export.

After the Government control on paper was lifted following the war end domestic demand for paper showed an explosive increase as a violent revulsion to the paper shortage, which had plagued the nation up to that time. Since then, expanding industrial activities and rising living standards have caused paper consumption to follow an upward tendency without any letup.

A substantial increase is also expected hereafter in the demand for paper from industrial and cultural circles, as well as in the export of paper.

Paper is one of the most promising export items this year. Before the war, Japan exported considerable quantities of paper. However, its defeat in the last war proved a crushing blow to paper export, because it spelled the loss of its main prewar market in the Chinese mainland. To make matters worse, the price of Japanese paper was higher than the international level in postwar years.

**Promising Export**

In recent years, however, prospects for paper exports have brightened to a great extent with a steady rise in inquiries from foreign buyers.

In this connection, two encouraging factors can be considered. One is a worldwide shortage of paper, and the other is that Japan's paper industry has become able to compete with foreign products in export price.

Last year, the nation's paper export amounted to 230 million pounds or an increase of 60 million pounds over the previous year.

Especially, a remarkable increase was noted in the export of low-and high-grade paper and kraft paper.

The worldwide paper dearth was conducive to stepping up Japan's export of low-grade paper. The only adverse factor is that Japanese paper of this kind is priced higher than the American product due to the shortage of pulpwood and the resultant high price of pulp.

Export of high-grade paper suddenly started to pick up last year. This year, Communist China is largely counted on to buy a large amount of high-grade paper from this country in connection with its campaign to spread education among its people.

Overseas demand for kraft paper still continues high. This is a boon to Japan's paper industry, as foreign buyers pay little heed to export price. Kraft paper exports are mainly destined for Southeast Asia.

In this way, high and low-grade paper and kraft paper constitute the three main pillars of Japan's paper exports, which promise to score a big gain this year.

Australia, Thailand and other Asian and Arab nations have become the principal customers for Japan's paper exports since the end of war.

Paper consumption in these underdeveloped nations still remains considerably low. This makes it certain that their demand for paper will increase drastically as they strive to grow into modern nations hereafter.

The geographical proximity of this vast potential market promises a bright future for Japan's paper export.

**Pulpwood Issue**

The greatest trouble now facing the paper-pulp industry is the shortage and resultant high price of pulpwood.

The nation's wooded lands now cover a total area of 56,350,000 acres or just half of that in prewar years when Japan had Sakhalin and other overseas territory. At the same time, lumber reserves have dwindled from 90,000 million cubic feet to 66,000 million cubic feet.

In the meantime, demand for lumber centering on pulpwood has displayed a yearly increase, and lumber consumption ran up to 2,200 million cubic feet last year.

Efforts to ease the pulpwood shortage are being pushed in earnest through such measures as self-restraint on frantic competition among pulpwood buyers and active afforestation.

However, the most effective countermeasure now under way is a switch from needle-leaved to broad-leaved trees.

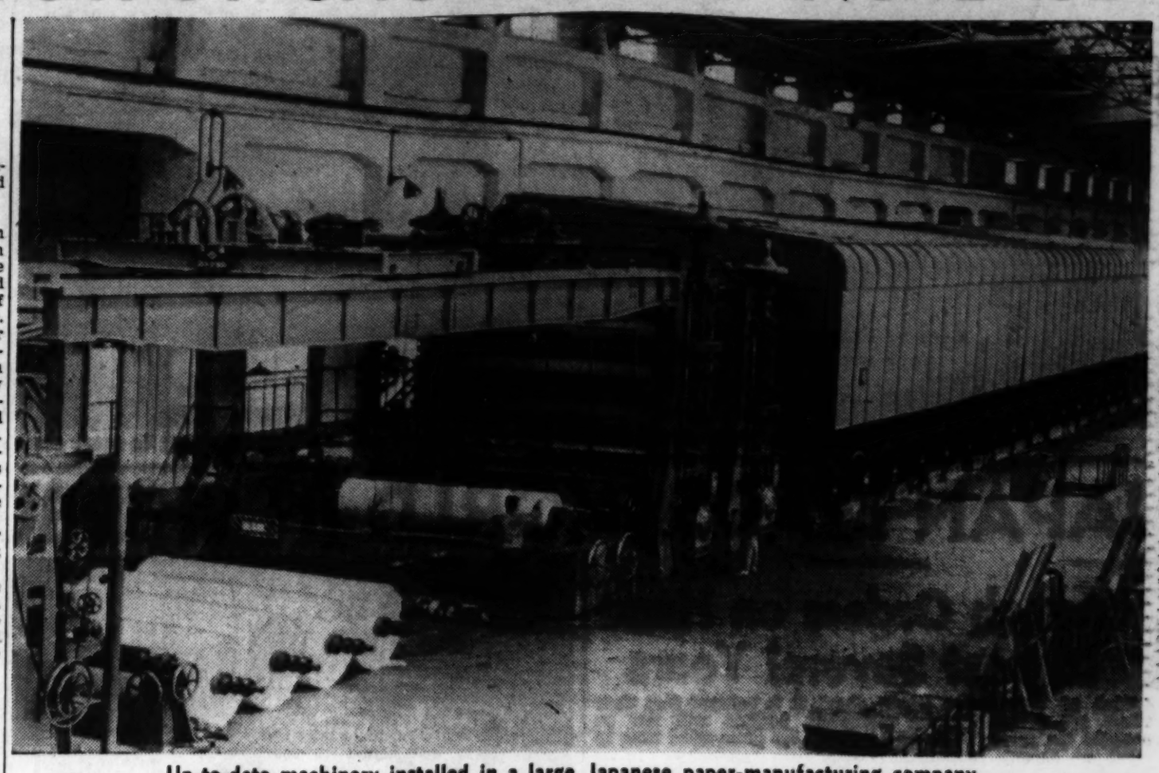
Japan's lumber reserves are about equally divided into needle-leaved and broad-leaved trees. In the past, however, broad-leaved trees were used mostly for making charcoal.

But the worldwide shortage of needle-leaved trees in recent years has touched off servious research on various methods of utilizing broad-leaved trees. It is said that scientists have already overcome technical obstacles to making pulp from broad-leaved trees.

In this country, the proportion of broad-leaved trees as materials for pulp has increased from only two per cent in 1948 to five per cent in 1951, 12 per cent in 1955 and 16 per cent in 1956.

Broad-leaved trees cost only two-thirds of what needle-leaved trees do. Another advantage is that the former yield more pulp as compared with the same quantity of the latter. The only drawback is the relatively low quality of pulp acquired from broad-leaved trees.

However, the success hitherto achieved in making a fuller use of lumber resources spells further development of Japan's paper-pulp industry.



Up-to-date machinery installed in a large Japanese paper-manufacturing company

## SHIPBUILDING

(Continued From Page 19)

gross tons and $660 million for 1956.

The ship export market, meanwhile, is expected to remain steady because of various encouraging factors. The cost of ships is expected to increase to about $330 per ton this year on the average from $298 for last year.

In contrast to the anticipated drop in contract with foreign shipowners, construction of ships for domestic shipping circles is expected to increase gradually.

That the number of ships for domestic shipping is on the increase is because the current shipping boom has stimulated the interest of local shipowners to reinforce their fleets. Moreover, opinion is gaining momentum among shipbuilders that they should give priority to the construction of ships for domestic shipping.

The amount of ship construction totaling 2,200,000 gross tons in 1957 represent an increase of nearly 20 per cent as compared with the previous year. This is expected to maintain Japan's position as the world's biggest shipbuilding country for quite some time to come.

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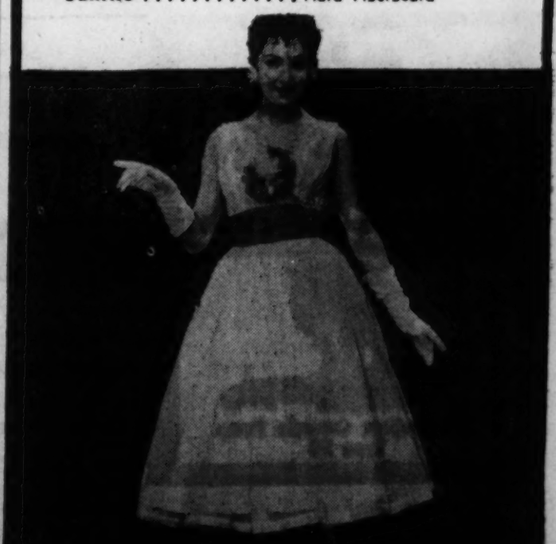

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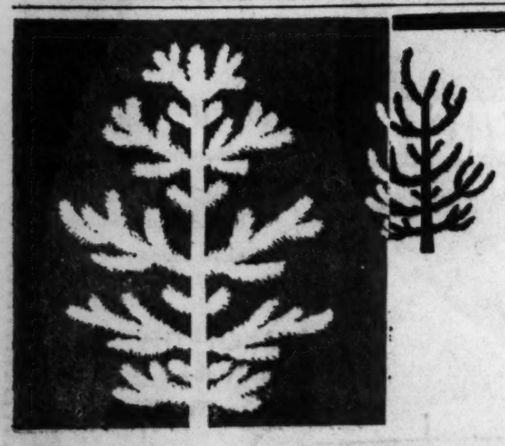

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# COAL INDUSTRY THRIVES AGAIN AS SUPPLY AND DEMAND SOAR

DOWN THE PIT—Japanese coal mines are now operating at full blast to meet soaring demand, in complete contrast to the picture they presented a couple of years ago when the coal industry was in the depths of depression.

Coal is one of the thriving industries today. Demand and supply are both brisk, the prices steadily rising, and stocks almost depleted. From today's outward appearances, it is difficult to recall that the coal industry was in the depths of depression only two years ago.

The demand and supply in 1957 are expected to soar 10 per cent above the figures for the previous year. It is believed this 10 per cent boost in production will be achieved with considerable difficulty because the coal producing facilities are already being operated to full capacity and the coal industry itself has little flexibility in production.

There is little possibility demand will drop in the immediate future especially in the wake of the 55,000-ton production loss in the March coal strike.

In spite of its bright prospects, however, the coal industry has its share of troubles.

The ¥1,300 wage boost as a result of the March strike is the biggest single pay increase ever to be enforced in the coal industry and places a heavy financial burden on the management.

The rising costs of material and rail fares are bound to raise in turn the price of coal itself.

Demand for coal began soaring in the second half of 1955. Reflecting the prosperity in Japan and abroad, steel and other industries in general picked up momentum and sparked a big demand for power-generating coal.

The demand soared still higher after competition from imported oil receded in the wake of rising fares in sea transportation. This tendency has been growing bigger since the turn of the year.

The current dry spell also stepped up demand for coal for operating the steam power-generating stations.

Increased demand for coal is coming likewise from the gas, steel, cement and chemical industries.

Since August, 1956, production has been lagging behind demand and coal stocks dwindled progressively. The desirable amount of coal stock at any given time is 2,000,000 tons.

The estimated coal demand for 1957 is 57,330,000 tons according to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The estimated supply according to the same Ministry is 5,330,000 tons of imported coal and 52,000,000 tons of home produced coal.

Prospects are dim for improvement in the demand and supply situation of coal. Japan is trying to buy coal from abroad, but this is not easy because the shortage is a world-wide one. Even when coal is available overseas, the price demanded is abnormally high.

Heavy oil is gradually replacing coal because of the rising cost of coal and the fact that gasoline is now used in increasing quantity for thermal power generators.

The only way to halt the rise in coal price would be to streamline production and distribution processes. But the pay hike for the miners and increased freight fares are making this increasingly difficult. The need is being stressed, therefore, for higher utilization of low-priced inferior coal.

Demand in the other mining industries is also rising, being particularly large in the case of nickel, of which there is a world-wide shortage. Also enjoying good demand are aluminum and electrolytic copper. Production of these three non-ferrous metals is to be stepped up this year to meet increasing requirements.

The demand for lead and zinc showed little change in the past few years. Production of both metals for this year is expected to be slightly higher than 1956.

**COAL SITUATION 1951-56**

| | Production tons | Sales tons | Stock tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1951 | 46,490,000 | 46,490,000 | 1,440,000 |
| 1952 | 43,750,000 | 42,890,000 | 2,260,000 |
| 1953 | 43,540,000 | 43,100,000 | 2,610,000 |
| 1954 | 42,910,000 | 42,590,000 | 2,890,000 |
| 1955 | 42,520,000 | 44,350,000 | 1,170,000 |
| | Production tons | Sales tons | Stock tons |
| April, 1956 | 3,780,000 | 3,440,000 | 1,520,000 |
| May | 3,930,000 | 3,700,000 | 1,760,000 |
| June | 3,920,000 | 3,710,000 | 1,970,000 |
| July | 3,920,000 | 3,770,000 | 2,130,000 |
| August | 3,670,000 | 3,730,000 | 2,070,000 |
| Sept. | 3,890,000 | 4,070,000 | 1,900,000 |
| Oct. | 4,260,000 | 4,240,000 | 1,930,000 |
| Nov. | 4,290,000 | 4,350,000 | 1,880,000 |
| Dec. | 4,300,000 | 4,470,000 | 1,620,000 |
| Jan., 1957 | 4,050,000 | 4,380,000 | 1,350,000 |
| Feb. | 4,190,000 | 4,240,000 | 1,280,000 |
| March | 4,040,000 | 4,130,000 | 1,190,000 |

# *Brisk Business in Plate Glass*

The plate glass industry in Japan has been doing a brisk business since two years ago with increased demands from the domestic and foreign markets.

This year, too, there is expected large exports and a further rise in domestic demands due to large-scale housing projects and a boom in the automobile and rolling stock industries, in this country.

Thus, the stringent condition of supply and demand of plate glass is expected to continue for some time to come.

According to an investigation of the Japan Plate Glass Association the supply and demand condition of plate glass in 1955 and 1956 were as follows:

| | 1955 | 1956 |
|---|---|---|
| Total production | 6,650 | 7,650 |
| Domestic consumption | 5,258 | 5,985 |
| Factory consumption | 463 | 550 |
| Exports | 932 | 1,150 |
| Total consumption | 66,653 | 7,685 |
| Yearend stock | 385 | 350 |

(in 1,000 boxes)

The total production in 1956 of 7,650,000 boxes means a 15 per cent increase over that of the preceding year. Domestic deliveries in 1956 showed a 14 per cent increase over the preceding year, but the actual demand is believed to have topped the 1955 figure by 20 per cent.

This is evidenced by the fact that stocks in the cities started to show a remarkable downward trend at the beginning of last year, resulting in extremely high prices.

Last year the market price of plate glass of medium thickness was ¥2,815 per box in January, ¥2,850 in June and ¥2,990 between September and October when the demand was at its peak. Thereafter it has maintained a high price level of ¥2,850 with a possibility of a further hike.

The stiffened condition of supply and demand last year was caused by the increase of domestic demands especially from the construction industry. Construction Ministry statistics revealed that the floor space of buildings erected during January and September last year was 24 per cent more than the same figure for the corresponding period in the preceding year.

Also demands for thick plate glass and reinforced plate glass shot up last year as hundreds of ferroconcrete buildings went up in an investment rush.

With regard to export of plate glass, the goal for 1956 was successfully attained when 1,150,000 boxes were shipped abroad during the year. The amount of export in the past three years are compared in the following list:

Besides houses, large size buildings and schools are going up one after another. Therefore, glass manufacturers will surely be much busier than last year furnishing these structures with window panes.

| Areas of Export | Year 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |
|---|---|---|---|
| USA, Canada | 74,000 | 288,000 | 336,000 |
| Latin America | 11,000 | 32,000 | 8,000 |
| Southeast Asia | 639,000 | 476,000 | 663,000 |
| India, Middle & Near East | 110,000 | 99,000 | 82,000 |
| Africa, Arabia | 2,000 | 12,000 | 20,000 |
| Others | 2,000 | 25,000 | 41,000 |
| Total | 838,000 | 932,000 | 1,150,000 |

The remarkable growth in volume of exports to the United States and Canada, as seen in the above table, is naturally attributable to the boom in construction and automobile industries in these countries, whereas the increase in the amount of export to Southeast Asian markets last year is accounted for by the fact that the figure includes 400,000 boxes purchased by American funds for the rehabilitation program in Korea.

Meanwhile, demand this year is also expected to maintain its upward trend. The rate at which dwelling houses are being built will shoot up this year as a result of the improved financial circumstances of the people and the large appropriation by the Government for its housing program in the fiscal 1957 budget.

An all-time record is expected to be registered this year in the consumption of plate glass by other industries including the rolling stock industry, as three times as many railway carriages as last year have been ordered by the Japan National Railway Corporation under its five-year plan for expansion of over-land transportation.

As for this year's export of plate glass, manufacturers expect an increase of 100,000 boxes over last year. Although there was a temporary drop in the U.S. market, it is still considered a hopeful outlet for Japanese glass along with Canada, because there is a fair possibility of the construction boom in these two countries making a revival and the markets there responding to good service by Japanese exporters.

The Japan Plate Glass Company is making efforts to promote exports to the U.S. by laying emphasis on production of goods suiting American taste.

Orders from Korea on I.C.A. Fund were completely filled by the shipment in March, but additional orders of $1 million is expected. It is hoped that most of these orders will be given to Japanese manufacturers in view of low transport expenses.

Elsewhere in Asia, most regions will form lucrative markets for Japanese plate glass, except Indonesia where the political situation is instable. Indo-China is making ICA purchases, too. All in all, the export goal will probably be attained without difficulty.

# Tremendous Growth Seen In Cellophane Production

The tremendous growth enjoyed by Japan's cellophane industry can be seen from the fact that production has risen from 275,956 reams in 1950 to an expected 1,080,000 reams by the end of this year based on the April-June production record.

Although not so spectacular as the production figures, exports have also risen steadily. In 1950, 80,980 reams were sent abroad; in 1955, 138,920 reams were exported. More than 150,000 reams are expected to be sold on foreign markets this year.

The increased production over the past six years is due to several factors. Among them are the constantly growing demand by domestic foodstuff and pharmaceutical industries and the increased demand from abroad.

Since 1950, exports have been pushed vigorously with favorable results. Besides ordinary cellophane, a new moisture-proof product is now being manufactured, for which demand is especially heavy.

Facilities are being expanded each year. It is especially conspicuous this year, reflecting the boom in demand. Productive capacity is being expanded to 1,500,000 reams.

Prior to 1950, production was infinitesimal and practically nothing was sold abroad. From 1950, the industry, benefiting from the Korean War, developed at remarkable pace. The export program began to bear fruit especially from the beginning of 1951, as production increased.

Principal countries to which cellophane is being exported are Hongkong, Indonesia and Communist China, among others. Sales to Hongkong account for 20 per cent of Japan's total exports.

Judging from the favorable market conditions both here and abroad, the outlook for cellophane is extremely favorable. Production is expected to continue to rise. There is a growing demand for the new moisture-proof cellophane which is of excellent quality.

Domestic demand for cellophane in 1957 is expected to reach 1,160,000 reams, including both ordinary and moisture-proof types. Exports will probably hit 180,000 reams. Total demand will thus come to 1,340,000 reams.


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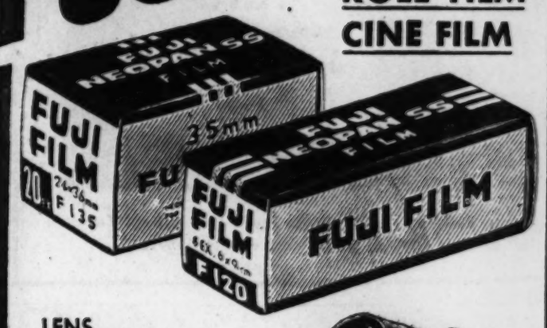


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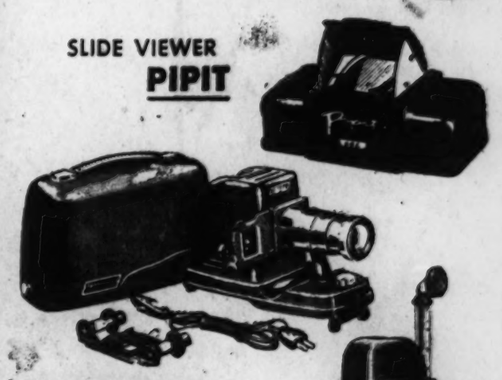

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# PEARL INDUSTRY LAUNCHES CONCERTED QUALITY DRIVE

Pearls are a representative export industry of Japan, and 97 per cent of the total output is sold to overseas markets.

During 1956, a postwar record of 49,200 pounds worth $13,100,000 were shipped abroad. More specifically, the exports by areas were as follows:

| | Pounds | Dollars |
|---|---|---|
| Dollar area | 30,400 | 10,000,000 |
| Sterling area | 16,800 | 2,500,000 |
| Open account area | 2,000 | 600,000 |
| Total | 49,200 | 13,100,000 |

The goal set up at the start of the year was:

| | Pounds | Dollars |
|---|---|---|
| Dollar area | 31,856 | 8,760,000 |
| Sterling area | 10,080 | 2,520,000 |
| Open Account area | 2,304 | 720,000 |
| Total | 44,240 | 12,000,000 |

Actual exports as against the original goal represented 109 per cent.

A comparative chart of exports for the past three years follows:

| Year | Pounds | Dollars |
|---|---|---|
| 1954 | 30,240 | 8,393,000 |
| 1955 | 39,816 | 10,430,000 |
| 1956 | 49,200 | 13,100,000 |

Thus 1956 marked a milestone in terms of export volume in the history of the pearl industry here. The year 1957 is about to turn another new leaf in its annals in another sense of the term.

In short, the pearl industry here has launched a campaign to improve the quality of its products.

As the pearl industry staged a comeback in the postwar era, pearlers sprouted up like mushrooms after a shower. And with the steady rise in the volume of pearls exported, complaints about their quality were beginning to be heard overseas.

Pearl dealers in the United States and France raised demands for stricter screening of pearls exported, and in 1954, a similar warning was received by the Foreign Office from the Japanese Consulate General in New York.

Confronted with this situation, the Japan Pearl Exporters Association began studying countermeasures to be taken last year. Under plans just completed, the Association virtually clamped down on export of low grade pearls effective April 1.

A Ministry of International Trade and Industry ordinance on the Export and Import Law, effective since April 16, has set up another checkpoint to make sure only high grade pearls reach overseas customers.

This is the first time that the pearl industry has united to carry out a systematic drive to banish inferior pearls. The hope has been expressed that high-quality pearls to be exported in the future will help raise the general reputation of Japanese products abroad.

Included among the low grade pearls to be shut out of overseas markets this year will be necklace strands weighing 3.5 momme (one momme is 0.13 oz.) and priced at $2 and under.

This margin is to be raised progressively until all strands of this weight under $5 are banned for export.

Under the new policy of exporting high grade pearls only, the total volume of exports this year is expected to fall short of last year's record. But the pearl earnings themselves are expected to be roughly the same because the pearls chosen for export will be of high grade and priced accordingly.

The goal set for 1957 is:

| Area | Pounds | Dollars |
|---|---|---|
| Dollar area | 24,480 | 9,315,000 |
| Sterling area | 14,680 | 3,915,000 |
| Open Account area | 800 | 270,000 |
| Total | 39,960 | 13,500,000 |

The low grade pearls banned for export will be burned and destroyed in a much publicized rite initiated by the late Pearl King Kokichi Mikimoto.

The wives and daughters of foreign envoys in Tokyo and dignitaries from abroad are to be invited to a "Pearl Festival" this autumn to see the pearl reduced to ashes before their eyes. Low-grade pearls will be thus burned in a batch every year.

The planners of the Pearl Festival said individuals who made big contributions to the advancement of the pearl industry here will be commended on the occasion and special rites held to thank the mother pearls which produced the beautiful gems.

The Japan Pearl Exporters Association's next project will be to set up a rigid scientific standard for Japanese pearls.

Pearls are now transacted on the so-called sample basis. Strictly speaking, however, Nature could not possibly produce a pearl identical in every way to the sample product.

Moreover, pearls are graded by the dealers solely on the basis of their hunch, experience and observations by the naked eye.

The association therefore plans to set up a more rational basis for grading with the help of the Kyoto University Pearl Research Institute and the National Pearl Research Institute in Mie Prefecture.

Meanwhile, Mie Prefecture passed an ordinance limiting the number of rafts per unit area to prevent dwarfing of the mother pearls.

By a strange coincidence, the new campaign for qualitative improvement of pearls is to be launched this year which marks at the same time the 50th year since the late Kokichi Mikimoto succeeded in producing cultured pearls.

**GEMS OF THE DEEP—Last year saw the biggest volume of exports in the history of the Japanese cultured pearl industry. This year, the pearl industry recording another new page in its annals by carrying out a vigorous drive to improve quality and banish inferior products from the foreign market.**

# *SUNDRIES FORM BIG EXPORT ITEM*

Exports of Japanese sundries during fiscal 1956 totaled $213,961,000 against the goal set for $178,261,000. With this favorable result, which exceeded the goal to an appreciable degree, the export goal of Japanese sundries for fiscal 1957 has been set at $247,163,000, a breakdown of which is as follows:

(Unit: $1,000)

| Commodity | Goal for fiscal 1956 | Actual Export for fiscal 1956 | Goal for fiscal 1957 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Glass table ware & other glass wares | 13,700 | 15,685 | 16,000 |
| Enameled wares | 7,000 | 2,814 | 4,000 |
| Fountain pens & stationery | 8,983 | 8,077 | 10,580 |
| Musical instruments & sporting goods | 3,100 | 3,007 | 4,548 |
| Metallic table ware, aluminum ware, etc. | 14,383 | 29,539 | 33,022 |
| Bamboo screen, match and other wooden & bamboo articles | 12,360 | 12,688 | 12,954 |
| Toys | 49,170 | 50,154 | 55,500 |
| Rubber goods | 22,600 | 30,601 | 39,000 |
| Leather goods | 3,653 | 3,980 | 5,218 |
| Smoking articles | 8,000 | 9,573 | 12,000 |
| Celluloid & plastic goods | 5,055 | 4,950 | 6,111 |
| Personal accessories | 21,302 | 36,693 | 39,730 |
| Artificial pearls | 8,500 | 6,200 | 8,500 |

Of the last year's exports, those items which exceeded their export goals included glass ware, metallic table ware, bamboo products (such as bamboo screens), toys, rubber goods, leather goods: smoking articles and personal accessories.

Those items which fell below their export goals were enameled wares and a few other items. Exports of most items showed increases.

Of all the sundries, toys earn the greatest amount of foreign exchange, and it is estimated that the total amount of toys exported during last year reached some $60 million. Of the above amount, about half or $30 million was obtained from exports of metallic toys.

The United States is the predominant market for Japanese toys, buying more than 60 per cent of Japan's total exports of toys. Toys exported to that country are mostly of high quality, centering on metallic toys.

Among the main competitors are West Germany and Czechoslovakia.

It is notable that electrical toys have been exported in increasing quantities since the latter half of the year before last.

Although metallic toy manufacturers are enjoying prosperity as a whole, there are some problems which are troubling them. Some of them are suffering from lack of funds, high costs of materials and dumping by toy manufacturers in Hongkong.

Porcelain wares are another important item in Japan's exports of sundries. The total amount of porcelain ware exports during last year is estimated at about $50 million, accounting for about 20 per cent of the total sundries exports. Of the above amount, table wares occupied some 70 per cent.

Among the main importers are the United States, Canada, Britain and Australia, which import high-class wares, while Indonesia imports a considerable amount of low-grade wares.

About half of Japan's total exports of porcelain wares goes to the United States.

Of the export of personal accessories, which is proceeding smoothly, artificial flowers, bottons, umbrellas, industrial art works, wrist-watch bands and bags occupy predominant positions.

Some 60 per cent of umbrella exports goes to the United States and Canada. Most of the umbrella exports are made in the form of frames, which are processed locally into complete umbrellas.

Japanese umbrella frames are competitive and are 30-40 per cent lower in price than their American and European counterparts. Prospects for exports to Southeast Asian countries are also considered promising.

Rubber goods also exceeded the export goal during last year and a further increase in exports is expected for this year. Of rubber goods exports, automobile tires and tubes place first in value, followed by rubber footwear, rubber-coated cloth, and bicycle tires and tubes.

Rubber-coated cloth is mainly exported to Southeast Asian nations, while rubber footwear is shipped to the United States and Canada.

Metallic articles of daily use also made a remarkable increase in exports and their future export prospects are bright. Metallic table ware such as knives, forks and spoons, in particular, made a marked increase in their exports.

The total value of this type of export during last year was $8,214,000, and the amount is expected to reach $10,000,000 for this year. Most of these exports are made to the United States and Canada. The FOB price of Japanese products is about half that of West German or Italian products.

Unfair underselling, however, is a point at issue, and the manufacturers concerned are now studying a price agreement. Improvement in designs is also considered imperative.

Artificial pearls, also a promising article, are mainly exported to the United States and Canada, where they have established an unchallenged position.

Manufacturers will continue to enjoy prosperity unless they undersell each other. It should be noted, however, that competitive articles made of plastics or metal have appeared on the market.

The export of celluloid articles to Southeast Asian countries has been increasing since the United States took steps to prohibit imports of inflammables. Plastic articles have been replacing celluloid goods as regards exports to America.

Prospects for future exports of celluloid goods are not very bright because they have lost their biggest market in America. Last year's export of celluloid goods totaled about $411,111, which was a slight decrease as compared with the preceding year.

Plastic goods, which are replacing celluloid goods in an increasing degree, are considered a very promising export item. Their quality has improved considerably of late and it is expected that they will be in a position to compete favorably with their foreign counterparts on the international market.

Various kinds of plastic articles such as buttons, table ware and others are being exported.

Most of the export is made to Southeast Asia and South America. Prices are still about 30-40 per cent higher than the American products. If costs are reduced further, a considerable increase may be expected in exports.

Christmas decoration lamps are mostly exported to the United States. The price of Japanese lamps cost about one third that of West German products, but their design is much inferior. West German products are rich in variety and their designs are good, whereas the Japanese lamps are poor in both variety and design.

The manufacturers concerned have concluded a price agreement to prevent underselling.

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KANAGAWA PREFECTURE

# Foreign Buyers Demand Independent Inspection

As the volume and scope of Japanese international trade have expanded in the past 10 years, the unique role of pre-shipment inspection and testing of goods by independent organizations has come to the fore. International buyers, purchasing agents and importers naturally seek assurance that the goods they contract to purchase are of good quality and in accord with their requirements.

Most buyers, however, are normally not in a position to inspect and test all their purchases prior to shipment. Therefore they have come to rely more and more on the services of independent inspection organizations who specialize in performing such services. The use of such independent inspection services has done a great deal to hold down the number of quality claims against goods shipped overseas.

**Claims**

From time to time complaints are heard that export items shipped to overseas buyers were inferior to sample merchandise or not according to contract specifications. Returning such goods to the shippers is usually impracticable if not impossible.

The buyers' recourse in such cases is to file claims against the suppliers but the settlement of claims is time-consuming and costly especially if court action is involved. In most cases the buyers are called upon to sustain unrecoverable losses.

**Governmental Inspections**

In some countries including Japan, governmental agencies have been created which inspect certain types of goods prior to export. Governmental inspections, however, are normally concerned only with determining that the goods examined meet certain export standards established by the Government for quality, packing, etc.

These standards are not necessarily the standards required by foreign buyers and in most cases may be said to be lower. Therefore, they do answer the need for controlling the quality of exports in accordance with buyers' requirements.

Governmental inspection systems have been further hindered by inadequate budgets and lack of trained personnel placing definite limitations on the scope of inspections by governmental agencies.

**'Authorized' Inspections**

Exporters in a number of industries, mindful of the harmful repercussions on all export trade if quality is not adequately controlled, have established inspection associations and companies to promote confidence among importers of their products. These firms are known as "authorized inspection organs" to conduct "legal inspections" under export regulations in their respective fields.

The ability of these organizations to meet the buyers' requirements, however, is open to serious question because they are identified with the very manufacturers and exporters of the goods which they are called upon to inspect. This type of organization may not want to prejudice the interests of sponsoring members by rejecting goods, admitting thereby that items offered are of inferior quality.

At best they may only be expected to enforce minimum standards of acceptability which the bulk of contributing members can meet. The enforcement of too rigid standards might alienate supporting members.

**Standards**

Finally the problem of overseas purchases is further complicated by the adherence of various countries to different commercial and engineering standards. In addition to the Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS) which are followed by the leading Japanese manufacturers, buyers may specify British, Indian, American and other standards of quality depending on their requirements and preferences.

When standards other than JIS are specified it becomes necessary for the inspection organization on behalf of the buyer to coordinate very closely with the manufacturer to ensure that the items are produced according to the desired specifications.

The governmental organs and "authorized" private inspection companies set up by manufacturers and suppliers to perform "legal inspections" are not prepared to deal with this type of problem. Only the independent inspection and testing organizations which also perform consultation services are in a position to serve foreign buyers in this respect.

**Independent Inspection**

In Japan there are several independent organizations whose sole business is inspection, testing and consultation. These firms, to be truly independent, must maintain no connection, direct or indirect, with any manufacturing, importing or exporting firms.

Thus they have no connection or interest which might in any way prejudice their independence and impartiality when passing on export goods on behalf of their clients.

To perform their services satisfactorily these firms must be well staffed with specialists in the wide variety of goods which normally enter import and export trade.

The scope of services required of them may range from a final inspection of the finished product only to a comprehensive "start-to-finish" inspection, controlling the quality of manufactured items from the planning table to the loading wharf.

**Contracts and Letters of Credit**

Experienced buyers usually include in their purchase contract a clause to the effect that the items covered are to be inspected by an independent organization designated by them. For their further protection buyers also may specify in their letters of credit the presentation of a certificate of inspection by an independent firm of their choice as a necessary document for the negotiation of the letter of credit.

This type of arrangement then makes it incumbent upon the designated inspection firm to coordinate with the supplier and manufacturer with regard to production and shipping schedules and to devise their inspection plan so as to (1) achieve the desired control of quality and (2) expedite rather than hinder shipping schedules.

The foreign buyer seeking the utmost practicable assurance that his purchases in Japan will be delivered in accord with his requirements may secure such assurance by selecting as his technical representative and inspector a firm which meets certain necessary requirements such as (1) adequate staff and facilities (2) extensive experience and (3) a reputation for independence, ability and integrity.

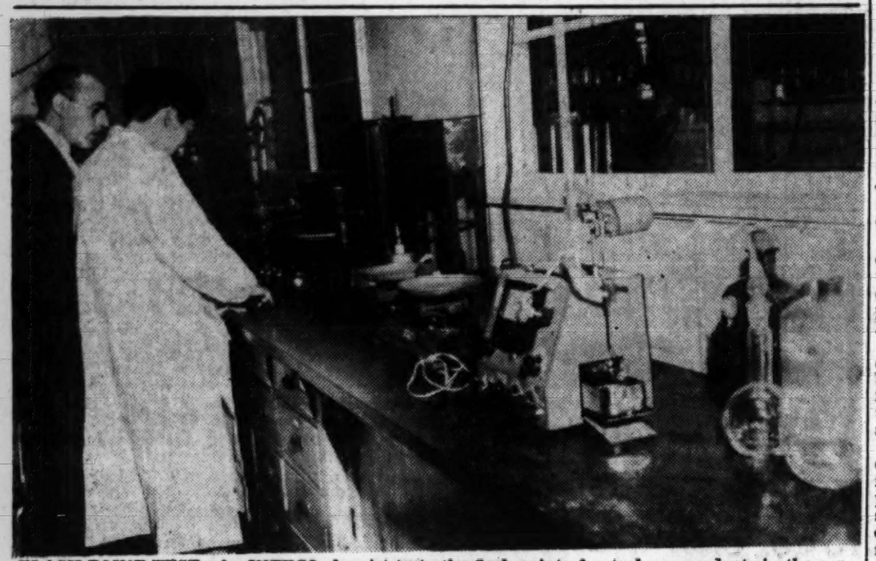
**INTECO**

Foreign buyers in Japan are fortunate in having available the services of the INTECO organization which has been established under the leadership of the International Inspection and Testing Corporation, an American company.

INTECO is organized expressly for the purpose of performing inspection, testing and consultation services for private and governmental clients. It has no other business. It maintains well-staffed offices and well-equipped testing laboratories strategically situated in several countries in the Far East. Its services during the past 10 years have been instrumental in promoting confidence among people engaged in foreign trade.

It is interesting to note that its services are appreciated not only by the buyers on whose behalf the firm acts but also by the sellers who are assured of impartiality in inspection of the goods they offer and are thus protected against unjustified claims.

OFF TO BURMA—A freight car is loaded aboard the Atago Maru for shipment to Burma. It is one of 500 inspected for the Burma Railways in 1956-7 by the International Inspection and Testing Corporation, one of the leading organizations of its kind in Japan.



FLASH POINT TEST—An INTECO chemist tests the flash point of petroleum products in the corporation's organic laboratory. Seen in the foreground is a high-frequency titrator for electrical definition of elements.

An INTECO technician conducts a performance test on a weaving machine.

# Technical Representation Assures Greatest Satisfaction

Companies engaged in purchasing industrial products in Japan frequently request independent consultants to act as their technical representative. Importers of machinery and manufactured items who do not maintain overseas engineering staffs have found that inspection and consulting firms are in an ideal position to represent their interests.

The scope of such representation will vary according to the buyer's requirements and the type of product being manufactured. Technical representation generally involves "start-to-finish" inspection, beginning with research and consultation and ending with performance testing of the finished items, supervision of packing and attendance at loading aboard ship.

**Planning Table**

Technical representation often starts at the planning table. Engineers from the inspection and consulting firm may meet with representatives of the manufacturer to insure that all parties involved are in complete agreement concerning production details.

Manufacturing methods, points of inspection, production schedules, etc. are discussed and the consulting engineers may advise the buyer of any additions, alterations and ambiguities that should be corrected prior to the start of production.

**Raw Materials**

The next step in this type of "start-to-finish" inspection service is after the checking of raw materials. The inspection company's staff of engineers will accordingly move from the planning table to the manufacturer's works to determine that all raw materials are satisfactory.

Materials are inspected for workmanship and finish, and carefully checked to ensure that they are free from any defect. Where necessary, samples may be further subjected to mechanical tests and chemical analyses.

**In-Process**

Inspection engineers may then attend at the factory at appropriate stages to supervise production methods.

Intermediate measurements are also taken to check that component parts will readily integrate and that clearances and tolerances are correct.

**Final Inspection**

Technical representation normally includes attendance during assembly to ascertain that all safety, control and handling devices are correctly mounted and perform as specified. Final dimensions are checked and performance tests are conducted.

Depending on the buyer's requirements, inspection may include marking, packing and loading supervision to insure that they are satisfactory for export shipment.

**Representation Evaluated**

Buyers have acknowledged that technical representation by a qualified independent inspection and consulting firm, including "start-to-finish" inspection, is their best assurance that manufactured products will meet their requirements.

Manufacturers, operating on the theory that customer satisfaction will increase their business activity have likewise endorsed such technical representation.

THRESHING MACHINES—Vital for agricultural development, these threshing machines are another Japanese export item inspected by the International Inspection and Testing Corp.

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# SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE HAS LARGE VARIETY OF PRODUCTS

Shizuoka Prefecture, noted for its numerous scenic spots among both foreign and Japanese tourists, is also making prodigious strides in agricultural and industrial production.

This is only natural, because this prefecture is best suited to economic growth from every angle—warm climate, rich natural resources, good seaports and a pivotal geographical position as the main contact point between eastern and western Japan.

The following is a brief report on the principal products and industries of the prefecture.

## Tea and Tangerines Form Chief Items

TEA PLANTATION—Shizuoka lasses pick tea in one of the many plantations which have caused the prefecture to be called the "Tea Garden of Japan".

**Tangerines**

Shizuoka Prefecture has led the nation in the production of tangerines for more than two decades, always accounting for over 25 per cent of the national total.

Tangerine plantations in the prefecture cover a total area of about 19,600 acres. They are operated by about 25,000 farming households. Production amounted to an estimated 248 million pounds in 1952, which was a year of bumper crop.

Tangerines of this prefecture can be stored longer than those of other districts. Therefore, tangerine growers of Shizuoka enjoy an advantageous position in that they can send out shipments after supplies from other districts have become scarce.

Main domestic destinations of tangerine shipments are the Kanto district, especially the Tokyo-Yokohama area, and the Chukyo district.

This fruit is also playing a major role in the prefecture's exports.

In 1951, the tangerine exports of the prefecture hit an all-time high after staging a spectacular comeback from wartime devastation. The growers of this fruit are still keeping up earnest efforts to boost exports by cultivating rareripe species and establishing blight-free plantations.

**Tea**

Shizuoka Prefecture is the center of Japan's tea production with its output accounting for 60 per cent of the nation's total.

Tea plantations cover a total area of about 31,850 acres and 6,000 factories are annually turning out 57,890,000 pounds of tea.

This product ranks first among export items leaving Shimizu Port—one of the principal trade ports of the country.

Japan's tea exports have been increasing by leaps and bounds since the end of World War II. In 1949, tea shipments to the United States, Africa and other areas amounted to 16,800,000 pounds, of which more than 90 per cent were manufactured in Shizuoka Prefecture.

This was a remarkable feat, considering the fact that orders from the U.S.—the biggest buyer of Japanese tea before the war—have followed an alarmingly downward curve in postwar years.

However, Japan has found a promising substitute market in North Africa, which used to buy tea from continental China before the war. Capitalizing on the Communist Chinese policy to channel its tea products to the Soviet Union instead of to former customers, Japan's tea exporters have scored spectacular gains in North Africa since the end of the war.

The tea industry of Shizuoka Prefecture is currently engaged on a large-scale publicity campaign to further expand its sales in the North African market.

**Fishing**

The fishing industry is an important part of the prefecture's economy, as can be readily seen from its long coast line—333 miles.

The Izu Peninsula with its indented coastline and deep sea near the shore is suitable for fixed-net fishing. Main fishes caught in this area are yellowtails, horse-mackerels, tuna and mackerel.

In contrast, drag-net fishing has been an age-old practice in the region west of the Izu Peninsula, because of only slight indention in coastline and shoaling beach. Sardines, horse-mackerel and mackerel are caught here in large quantities.

Lake Hamana, located in the west of the prefecture, also offers a good fishing ground.

At the same time, Shizuoka Prefecture ranks first in this country as a base for pelagic fishing of tuna and bonito. Fishing vessels, based at Yaizu, Omaezaki, Shimizu and other ports, have ventured into rich fishing grounds far to the south and east in the true tradition of a maritime nation.

**Strawberries**

Shizuoka Prefecture is one of the two biggest producing centers of strawberries, the other being Hyogo Prefecture.

Statistics shows that Shizuoka Prefecture supplies approximately 90 per cent of strawberry consumption in the Tokyo-Yokohama district.

Strawberry farms in the prefecture are estimated to cover an area of 564 acres, of which 90 per cent is also used as rice paddy fields in summer.

Two great obstacles to strawberry cultivation are drought and cold weather in winter. In this respect, however, strawberry growers of this prefecture have nothing to worry about, because their farms, used as paddy fields in summer, retain enough moisture in winter. Moreover, this district is favored by warm weather even in winter.

It is only natural, therefore, that strawberry cultivation has become a major segment of this prefecture's agriculture.

**Agar-Agar**

Shizuoka Prefecture is also a major producer of dried isinglass made from agar-agar. This seaweed is collected in large quantities around the Izu Peninsula.

Since before the war, Japan has dominated the world market for dried isinglass. This is clear from the fact that the nation's agar-agar production accounts for as much as 80 per cent of the world output.

The prefecture's exports of agar-agar and dried isinglass are finding their way to as many as 58 countries, including the U.S., Britain and Germany.

**Textiles**

Shizuoka Prefecture ranks third in this country in the production of cotton, rayon, silk, woolen and other fabrics.

The prefecture's production of cotton and staple fiber fabrics in 1951 amounted to 151,780,000 square yards or 13 per cent of the nation's total. Of this figure, exports accounted for 80 per cent.

As compared with 1946, the output of these fabrics thus jumped about 12 times, and their exports 17 times.

These figures eloquently indicate the remarkable postwar recovery of the textile industry, which suffered colossal damage in World War II.

In particular, the production of velveteen and corduroy in this prefecture accounts for 78 per cent of the nation's total, and the output of broadcloth, 84 per cent.

These three kinds of fabrics are in increasing demand, since they are specially woven products. Therefore, a bright future is in store for them both in the domestic and overseas markets.

The recent prosperity of the prefecture's textile industry, as indicated by its full-capacity operation, is largely due to the fact that it can produce fabrics of special weave.

Before the war, main export markets for the prefecture's fabrics were South Sea areas, China, Africa, India, Malaya and the Near East. Since the end of the war, however, India and China have dropped out of the list of main customers. Instead, grey fabrics for reprocessing have been shipped in large quantities to Britain, Java, Pakistan, Thailand, Aden and Singapore.

**Musical Instruments**

Shizuoka Prefecture occupies the foremost position in this country in the manufacture of Western musical instruments, accounting for 85.5 per cent of the nation's output.

More than 90 per cent of pianos and organs are sold for educational purposes, while harmonicas are playing a leading role in the nation's exports.

The pioneer in the prefecture's musical instrument industry is the Japan Musical Instrument Manufacturing Company (Nihon Gakki Seizo K.K.). This company's predecessor, Yamana Fukin Seizosho, was established as far back as 1888 to mass-produce organs for the first time in this nation.

In 1892, the company made its first export of organs to London, and the high quality of its products won acclaim both at home and abroad.

In 1900, the long-cherished plan to make pianos was finally put into practice, and China and Southeast Asian nations actively bought the new products of the company.

World War I brought a sudden boom to Japan's musical instrument industry, as imports from Germany were shut out. In 1915, the production of harmonicas got under way.

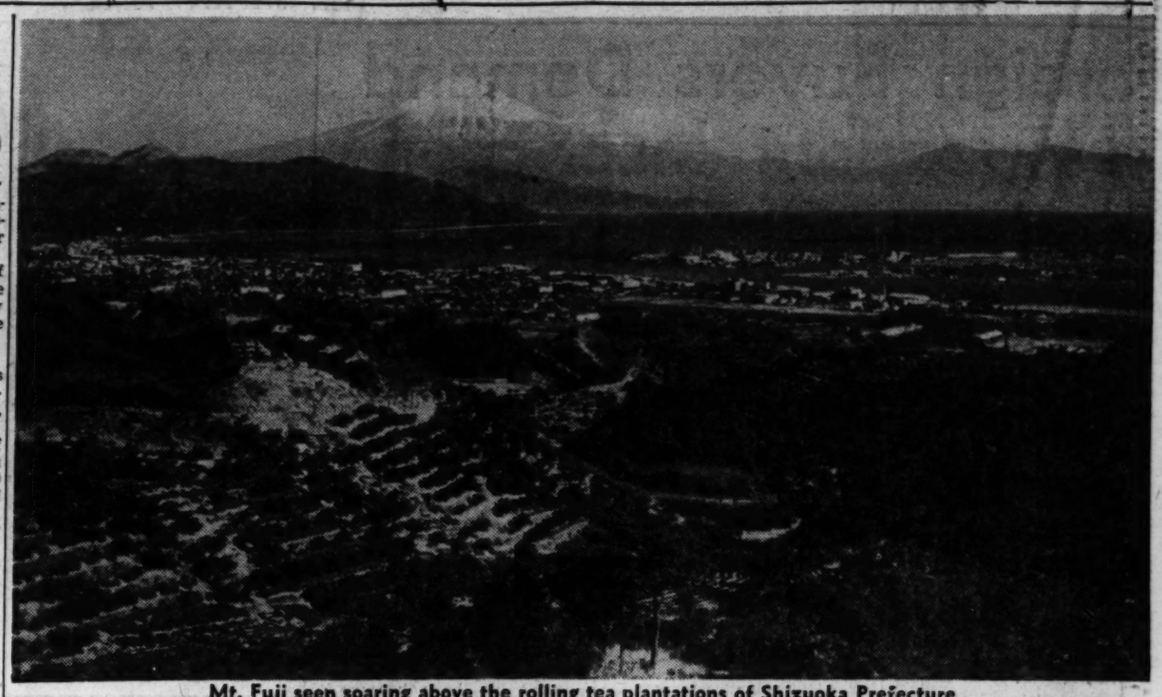
Since then, many musical instrument factories have been successively established in the Enshu district of this prefecture.

During World War II, however, the bulk of the plants were destroyed by air raids.

Undaunted by this crushing blow, the prefecture's musical instrument industry has made a remarkable comeback, and its production has already surpassed the prewar level.

As for exports, harmonicas, pianos and organs are going mainly to the U.S., South America, Singapore, Hongkong, Thailand, Egypt, Mexico and South Africa.

As of 1954, there were 15 factories, broken down into seven for pianos, five for organs, 10 for harmonicas and 15 for accordions, xylophones and others.



Mt. Fuji seen soaring above the rolling tea plantations of Shizuoka Prefecture

**Furniture**

It is no wonder that the wood-working industry has made spectacular progress in Shizuoka Prefecture, when it is considered that forests account for about 62 per cent of the total area of the prefecture.

In particular, the prefecture has long since been known as the producer of superior-quality wooden furniture.

The tradition of high artistry in the manufacture of furniture can be traced back to the era of Tokugawa Shogunate, when Iyeyasu Tokugawa, the first Tokugawa Shogun, called in expert cabinet makers of Yedo (now Tokyo) when he constructed the Sumpu Castle.

Since about the middle of the Meiji era, demand for Western-style furniture started to pick up as the construction of Western-type buildings gradually increased. This induced furniture makers in the prefecture to elevate their techniques and improve their machinery.

Later, they received orders to supply all furnishings of the newly constructed Red Cross Hospital. This and other orders to furnish famous edifices won high reputation for cabinet makers of Shizuoka Prefecture. Orders arrived even from the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo.

After World War II, the prefecture's furniture industry seized a chance to stage a comeback from wartime devastation, when the American Occupation Forces issued orders for furnishings through various Government organs.

After that, furniture makers were able to keep up their efforts to modernize equipment and elevate techniques, as they received an increasing number of orders for high-class furnishings.

The prefecture thus holds great supremacy over other districts in the production of furniture. As of 1954, there were 1,800 factories, whose products were valued at ¥670 million.

**Shipbuilding**

The remarkable development of the shipbuilding industry in Shizuoka Prefecture can be readily imagined from the fact that its coastline is dotted with as many as 63 ports.

All of these ports serve as bases for a large number of fishing vessels, which are engaged in far-flung operations to the south and to the east. It is only natural, therefore, that the shipbuilding industry has developed at these ports for the purpose of constructing, remodeling and repairing these fishing vessels.

The traditional characteristic of the prefecture's shipbuilding industry is the construction of superior fishing boats.

At the same time, the prefecture's shipyards are also building various other types of vessels, such as tankers, tugs, passenger ships, freighters and yachts.

Many export ships have also been constructed, because the superior quality of the prefecture's shipbuilding industry has won wide appreciation throughout the world.

In 1953, a 20,000-ton tanker—the biggest ship ever built in the prefecture—was exported to Panama.

Revolutionary progress has also been noted in the manufacture of machines and appliances, which are installed in ships.

**Canning**

Shizuoka Prefecture holds the most important niche in the nation's canning industry.

This is only natural, when it is considered that the prefecture has flourishing fruit and fishing industry. Among main materials for the canning industry are tuna, sardines and tangerines.

At present, this prefecture's output of canned foods accounts for 80 per cent of the nation's total in tuna and 60 per cent in tangerines.

Cans—another important material for the canning industry—are provided for the most part by the Shizuoka plant of the Toyo Can Manufacturing Company.

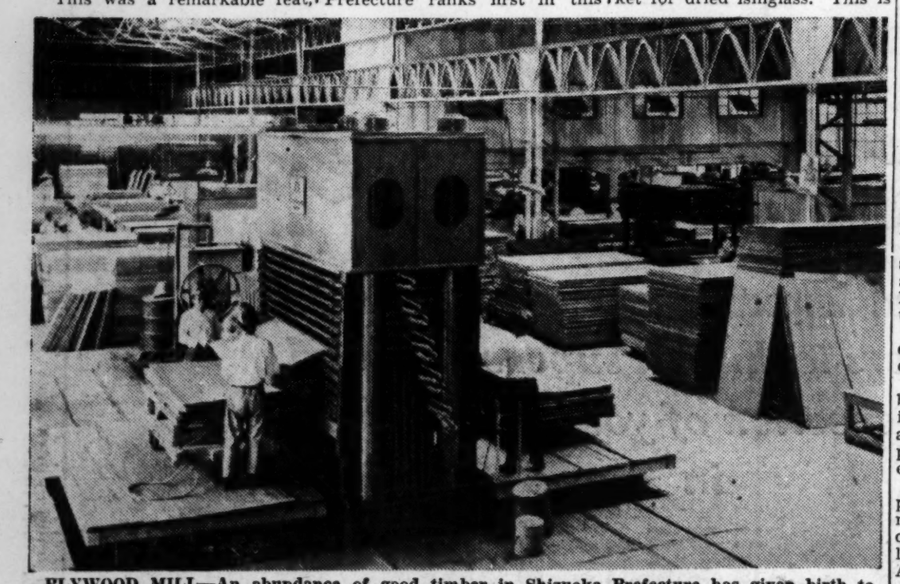
Thus, the prefecture's canning industry is favored by easy access to abundant materials—fish, fruits and cans.

**Pulp**

The rich forestry resources of Shizuoka Prefecture has naturally resulted in the speedy development of pulp industry.

In the past, only coniferous trees could be used as materials for pulp. In recent years, however, the long-cherished dream of also using broad-leaved trees has finally come true, rendering it possible to make the most of the prefecture's forestry resources.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Shizuoka Prefecture occupies a leading position in Japan in the manufacture of Western musical instruments, accounting for more than 85 per cent of the national total output. Among the various types of instruments produced in this prefecture, harmonicas are playing an especially big role in the nation's exports.



PLYWOOD MILL—An abundance of good timber in Shizuoka Prefecture has given birth to several industries related to wood processing, among the most important of which is plywood manufacture. Large quantities of plywood from this prefecture are exported.

TANGERINES—This prefecture produces more tangerines than any other part of Japan. Adding to the marketability of Shizuoka tangerines is the fact that they can be stored longer than fruit grown in other localities.

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